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Italians Gain; Nazis Held; London Digs From Worst Raid; Axis Convoy Is Sunk Off Sicily

Attack is more severe than Autumn blitz but capital is not dismayed.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—Londoners today are carrying on under great difficulties, but they are undismayed after the heaviest bombing raid of the entire war.

Despite heavy casualties, dislocation of traffic, and damage to certain public services, London has proved once again that it can "take it."

Described in an official communiqué as a "very heavy and sustained attack" which began soon after dark and continued throughout the night until shortly before dawn, last night's raid, with its incessant gunfire, glare of fires and flares, the thud of bombs, and the angry buzz of hundreds of bombers, recalled the worst weeks of the air blitz last September.

The impression in the West End and in many parts of central London as well as in some other outlying districts is that last night's wanton, indiscriminate destruction surpassed anything done in a whole week of raids at the height of the blitz last autumn.

Will It Be Repeated?

The significance of this new mass attack on the Capital is held here to depend on whether or not it is repeated.

One view is that last night's raid—as stated in Berlin—was intended by Herr Hitler as revenge or a reprisal for the recent heavy RAF attack on Berlin, when famous buildings were destroyed or damaged. If this view finds confirmation in the failure of the Nazis to repeat last night's tragic battering, then the military significance of the raid can be dismissed as relatively negligible.

If, on the contrary, last night's heavy attack is the first of a sustained series of such air blitzes, then the attack takes on a much greater importance.

There's considerable support here for the view that the raid was a preliminary to an all-out Nazi air attack on Britain, possibly to be followed by an invasion attempt.

Minister of Aircraft Production Lord Beaverbrook's paper, the Evening Standard, sounded a warning that the new assault "may be a prelude to an attempted invasion." Many persons believe that a possible invasion plan would call for a direct thrust up the Thames Estu-

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International
W. L. Mackenzie King
Canadian Prime Minister arriving at White House presumably to discuss a readjustment of Canadian-American trade relations with President Roosevelt.
Story: Page 7.

Sicilian Channel a sea 'No Man's Land' not controlled by either side.

'Inside the War'

By Saville R. Davis
Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

The narrow, 90-mile channel between Sicily and Africa, whose waters freshly cover the hulls of an Italian convoy today, still remains what it has always been during this war—a marine No Man's Land.

Britain has achieved an important tactical success there in the sinking of five supply ships and their escort of three Italian destroyers.

But the fact remains that no one controls the Sicilian channel. No one even dominates it, nor is either side likely to, in the months ahead.

This naval fact, too little appreciated in the outside world, is one of the keys to German strategy in the Mediterranean. The Germans believed they could send an entire army from Sicily to Africa when the time came. They knew that the British Fleet couldn't spare enough ships for the enormously hazardous task of patrolling the Sicilian Channel, lying in wait for this army and sinking it on the way across. The Germans felt they could count on attacking Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell on their own chosen terrain—land.

More important, they hoped to divide the British forces and simultaneously engage them in Egypt and in the Balkans.

More important still, the Germans hoped to divide the British naval forces between the Sicilian Channel and the British supply line from Egypt to Greece. They planned, so I learned from their strategists in Rome, to compel the British to divert more and more ships to the Mediterranean just when these ships were needed for the battle of the North Atlantic.

Peculiar Conditions

This plan was greatly facilitated by the peculiar conditions which make a No Man's Land out of the center of the Mediterranean, where Britain's old sea supply line and the Germans' new African supply line cross.

What are these peculiar conditions? Why couldn't the British Fleet keep that German army from getting across?

Why is it unlikely that the British, even after Tuesday's successful action against a convoy, can keep the German sea communication lines cut?

The explanation is a comparatively simple one. Take, for example, the case of a German convoy leaving Sicily with reinforce-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Germans are reported losing heavily in an attempt to breach defenses.

By the Associated Press
Thursday, April 17

The Italian High Command claimed late today that the sector of the Greek front where Greeks face the Italian troops was in "crisis" as Italians penetrated the Allied defense in western Greece.

Simultaneously British and Greek troops were fighting a violent and perhaps decisive battle against German panzer columns on the eastern sector.

Observers returning to Athens from the Mt. Olympus battlefront declared that mass infantry and tank attacks had cost the Germans "two divisions in casualties in two days."

This would mean some 20,000 casualties in the German attempt to batter their way into the plain of Thessaly.

In London, Reuters News Agency reports received from Greece said the British-Greek line, although under heavy pressure, still remained intact.

Germans admitted that severe fighting was still in progress in the Mt. Olympus area.

There were indications of a large-scale air battle as German Stukas attempted to open a way for tanks and infantry toward Kalabaka, key to the Thessaly plain. At the same time British planes continued important attacks upon the German communication lines in Greece.

The Germans already were some 70 miles deep in northern Greece, and were driving toward Kalabaka in the center, in an effort to reach the important railway center of Larisa to the southeast, and to flank the British out of their Mount Olympus positions on the Gulf of Salonika.

Observers returning from the Mt. Olympus front declared that the invaders were throwing away men by the thousands in the attempt to break through to Kalabaka.

For the first time in a week Athens had 24 hours without an air raid alarm as the Nazis brought all their air power to bear on the battle zone.

Nazis Report Advances

Berlin reported Nazi troops, continuing their advance ito Greece, have captured Servia after sweeping across the Aliakmon River. The German High Command announced that the drive was aimed at the east flank of the reformed British-Greek defense line.

The Germans declared they were taking many prisoners in their advance, which has carried them nearly 70 miles southward from the frontier in this sector, west northwest of Mt. Olympus.

Earlier reports said the Nazis had come to grips with the British Expeditionary Force south of Mt. Olympus in an engagement which the Reich's military circles said might develop into a major battle.

Official quarters gave no details of the action except to say that the British, attempting to withdraw under cover of rearguard action, had been compelled to meet the pressure of fast Nazi motorized units.

The German Air Force was said to be concentrating heavy attacks on airports at Larisa and Trikkala and hammering British-Greek communication lines.

Twenty-two "enemy" planes

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Miners Offer Negotiation; French to Use Idle Land; Italy's Troops in Greece?

The World's Day—April 17, 1941

Labor: Mine Workers Willing to Negotiate

New York (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.), announced that the union was willing to resume wage negotiations with southern bituminous coal operators in an effort to reach an industry-wide accord and reopen the Nation's paralyzed soft coal mines. [Page 8.]

Washington—Secretary of Labor Perkins certified the strike at the Birdsboro, Pa., Steel Foundry & Machine Company to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

In France: Idle Land to Be Reapportioned

Increased agricultural output is the purpose of a new French commission which will compel sale or exchange of farm land that is idle because it is parceled in a way to prevent effective use.

War Guilt trials of four former French officials are expected to be canceled. Instead former Premiers Daladier and Reynaud, Generalissimo Gamelin, and Minister of Interior Mandel are reported to be scheduled for exile.

Balkans: Italy Says Troops Are on Greek Soil

Italian troops claimed to be fighting again on Greek soil in a drive and to have placed the western sector of the Greek line "in crisis" by a break-through drive.

Germans claimed the capture of Servia, west of Mt. Olympus, but British sources contended that the Allied line through the mountainous strongholds of north Thessaly was holding.

The main German drive in Greece was apparently thrusting at the center of the Allied defenses in the direction of Kalabaka. Reports to London said the British lines were still intact.

In Yugoslavia the Germans claimed that the collapse of Serbia's second army virtually ended organized Yugoslav resistance.

Diplomatic: Nazi Envoy to Turkey Will 'Report'

Ankara, Turkey (AP)—German Ambassador Franz von Papen has arranged to leave for Berlin "to report," a German Embassy spokesman said. He planned to travel by train to Istanbul and there board a plane for the German Capital.

Turkish newspapers reported that Germany and Turkey were on the verge of concluding a new trade agreement involving the shipment of Turkish tobacco to Germany.

In Ankara it was reported that Italy and Turkey had renewed a commerce and navigation treaty which expired in January.

The Wilhelmstrasse continued its policy of refraining from extended comment on German reaction to the new Russian-Japanese pact.

National: Schenck Convicted of Tax Evasion

New York (AP)—Movie magnate Joseph M. Schenck was convicted by a Federal Court jury on two of four counts of income tax evasion charges. [Financial Page.]

In Africa: British Again Lose Fort Capuzzo

British loss of Fort Capuzzo, town on Libyan-Egyptian border, which has changed hands intermittently between British and Axis troops, was disclosed in a British Admiralty announcement, which stated that units of the Mediterranean fleet were shelling the town. [Page 1.]

Axis supply lines to North Africa were interrupted when a British naval squadron completely destroyed an entire convoy of five supply ships and three destroyers carrying men and materials to Axis troops in Libya.

Italians denied that the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, had sent an emissary to the British headquarters in Diredawa to negotiate an armistice.

Washington: $3,500,000,000 New Tax Request

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the Administration and Congressional leaders had agreed to ask $3,500,000,000 in new taxes to be raised in the next year. [Page 1.]

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, ordered steel prices frozen at the levels which prevailed in the first quarter of this year, saying the action was precipitated by recent wage increases in the industry. [Page 1.]

Damaged British warships brought to the United States for repair are to receive "priority over everything else," Secretary of the Navy Knox told his press conference. [Page 3.]

The United Service Organizations, a group of agencies which will operate recreation facilities for men in the Army and Navy, opened a drive for $10,765,000. [Page 2.]

President Roosevelt said that as far as he was concerned "there will be no government control of news unless it be of vital military information," in a letter to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, holding their 19th annual convention here. [Page 20.]

Air and Sea: London Bombed Eight Hours

London's worst air assault left in its wake unprecedented destruction and uncounted casualties. Nazi warplanes, numbering an estimated 400 craft, subjected the Capital to a rain of all types of bombs for eight hours during the night. [Page 1.]

Retaliation for an earlier RAF raid on Berlin was given as the German reason for the assault.

British bombers during the night raided Bremen and German invasion ports along the Nazi-held French and German coast.

Four British merchantmen were claimed by German sources to have been sunk by German speedboats off the English coast.

El Payment Is Withheld By Governor

Deficit of $2,341,167 submitted by trustees awaits ruling from the attorney general.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, today agreed to withhold State payment of the $2,341,167 Boston Elevated Railway deficit for the year ending March 31, 1941, until Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, rules on a request for a judicial accounting of the Elevated books.

The Saltonstall-Hurley action came today when the Boston Elevated certified to the State Treasurer the amount of the deficit. The deficiency is $383,512 less than the previous year's.

Informed of the Elevated report by Mr. Hurley, Governor Saltonstall agreed that the State Treasurer should not borrow the money necessary to pay the deficit until Attorney General Bushnell ruled on the Governor's request for an advisory opinion on the validity of the claimed deficit.

Accounting Issue

In addition the Governor, upon the request of representatives of the 14 cities and towns in the Elevated district which must reimburse the State for money paid to the Elevated to cover the deficit, asked the Attorney General whether a judicial accounting of the Elevated books should be made.

The report of the Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated regarding the deficiency said that the reduction from the previous year was due to increased passenger revenue.

State Treasurer Hurley in a statement regarding the situation said:

"Under the law the Boston Elevated cannot start its annual passenger count on which the deficit is apportioned (among the 14 cities and towns in the Elevated district) until the stated deficit is paid.

"It is believed that a delay in the payment to June or July would increase Boston's share of the deficit as more people from cities and towns outside of Boston use their automobiles during the summer months."

Taking the Count

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, commenting on this angle, suggested the possibility of taking the count this spring anyway. "It seems to me the issue would not be prejudiced by taking a count now," he said. "The propriety of the deficit could be determined later in due course and if it were found that all or any of the deficit is legitimate and should be assessed, then it might be assessed on the basis of the earlier count.

State officials held up the deficit payment because of a report made by Attorney Timothy F. Callahan that the Elevated had overcharged the public in the cost of service at least $20,512,758.

D. A. R. Nominee

© Bachrach
Mrs. William H. Pouch
Nominated without opposition for the office of President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the next three years. Her home is in New York City. [D. A. R. urges allegiance oath for all employees of public: Page 2.]

Lid on Steel Opens Issue Of Inflation

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The whole economic issue of a potential wage-price inflation spiral came into focus here as Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, without warning froze national steel prices at their first quarter levels and thereby precipitated a discussion of basic importance to the country's whole economy and defense effort.

Involved in the far-reaching matter are such points as:

1. Mr. Henderson's authority to carry out such a program.
2. The Government's ability to enforce it.
3. The relationship of prices to pay: can a lid be put on commodities while labor is left free to ask higher wages?
4. How far will this precedent serve to put a price lid on other big industries?

That the Henderson action caught the steel industry generally by surprise was manifested on every hand. The steel industry has just granted workers a nationwide 10-cent-an-hour wage increase roughly estimated as putting present wage levels 50 per cent higher than in 1929.

Discussed It With President

Executives of the United States Steel Corporation discussed the wage matter privately with President Roosevelt before granting the increase but no advance word of Mr. Henderson's drastic action was

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

New Tax Bill Adds Third To Taxes of All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—America's great new tax bill took shape today. As outlined by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., it will add one-third to the present taxes of individuals and corporations over the nation.

In addition, it will bring hundreds of thousands of newcomers into the army of direct federal tax payers.

It will raise an estimated $12,667,000,000 for the 1941 fiscal year, a sum which will pay two thirds of all the government's 1942 expenses, including defense expenses. The other third will come from financing.

According to Secretary Morgenthau the anticipated revenue from present taxes will be $9,223,000,000 including an indicated increase of $1,000,000,000 in normal 1942 tax collections because of increased business activity. Accordingly, new taxes, to the amount of $3,444,000,000 will be added, to bring the ratio of taxes to government expenditures to the two-thirds level. Federal expenditures during the 1941 fiscal year will amount to $19,000,000,000 Secretary Morgenthau said.

Various other defense matters were recorded here today. White House Secretary Early branded as a "deliberate lie" a newspaper report that United States naval vessels and Coast Guard cutters are providing escort service for British merchantmen carrying material from the Eastern Seaboard. In using the strong phrase, Mr. Early made clear that he was speaking for the President in denouncing a newspaper story charging that America is now convoying.

American neutrality patrol vessels, he added, are operating in the Atlantic and Caribbean and report what they find in uncoded messages available to anyone who wants to listen, including the British Navy.

"The patrol is keeping the war from our front doors, well out," Mr. Early said, "observing and reporting as it has been doing well over a year."

Two House committees meanwhile delved into defense matters.

The Naval Affairs Committee tentatively adopted an amendment to the Vinson bill, compelling mediation in labor disputes broadening it to cover all defense production.

In the House Merchant Marine Committee, meanwhile, Republican members demanded that the Administration tell the public whether it plans to turn over to Great Britain foreign shipping seized in United States ports.

The Morgenthau tax announcement, made at a press conference, caused the biggest immediate stir. Secretary Morgenthau first recommended his huge program at a Treasury conference with congressional fiscal leaders. The leaders' reaction was unanimously favorable. It was the first time that minority leaders have been included at these conferences.

British Navy Plays Intensified Role In Mediterranean

Britain's Mediterranean fleet assumed an intensified role in the battle for North Africa.

Seeking to choke off the vital Axis supply line between Sicily and Tripoli, the Admiralty in London announced last night a blockading squadron had "intercepted and annihilated" an entire convoy of three Italian destroyers and five cargo ships carrying mechanized equipment, munitions and possibly troops across the 90-mile stretch of water

Two of the ships announced as destroyed were 5,000-ton vessels laden with motorized equipment, the Admiralty said; two others of 3,000 tons, "probably transports," were blown up; and the fifth, a 4,000-ton ammunition carrier, "blew up with a terrific explosion."

The Italian destroyer escort was said to have included the 1,628-ton Luca Tarico, and two smaller destroyers not mentioned by name.

During the action, which occurred on the night of April 15, the 1,870-ton British destroyer Mohawk was sunk by torpedoes, but the majority of the crew (normally 190 men), including the Commander, were rescued, the Admiralty said.

Announcement of the naval bombardment of Fort Capuzzo clarified reports from Cairo yesterday indicating that the fort, which lies in Libya just over the border from Egypt, had changed hands several times and was now possibly being held by the British.

Bombardment by the British appeared to confirm that the fort was still being held by Axis forces.

Meanwhile, British headquarters at Cairo announced that British troops defending Tobruk, Libya, yesterday captured 25 Axis officers and 767 men and killed over 200 in fighting.

Intimate Message from Washington

There Seems to Be No Reason for Criticizing Lend-Lease Boss Hopkins Because He Isn't the Boss—He's the Actual Boss's 'Man Friday'

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The most significant fact about the appointment of Harry L. Hopkins as Administrator of the lend-lease program is that it isn't true—that is, in actuality.

Ever since the passage of the bill, indeed, ever since the enunciation of the policy of the American arsenal, President Roosevelt has been faced with an administrative decision of great consequence. Execution of the lend-lease program involves vast and vital authority exceeded only by the wartime power of the Presidency. It constitutes the highest defense post in the Government. It is the country's major foreign policy in action.

Obviously, there were two courses open to the President. He could delegate this vast and vital authority to some distinguished figure either inside or outside the Administration—for example, President Conant of Harvard or Wendell Willkie who has often been mentioned for the job; or . . . Mr. Roosevelt chose the second course.

Thus in calling upon the services of his most intimate personal associate, the President actually decided not to delegate this tremendous, policy-laden task but to remain himself as administrator of the lend-lease program and as commander-in-chief of all defense.

There is evident in Washington not a little criticism of Mr. Hopkins' appointment. Questions are being raised as to whether he has the strength, the concentration, the knowledge and the experience to prosecute the most responsible and complicated war-emergency assignment in the armament-headquarters of democracy.

No Judgment on "Man Friday"

Careful Washington correspondents are today inclined not to toss off a dogmatic judgment of Mr. Hopkins' fitness. He has been an elusive, almost phantom figure about Washington during the past two years. Much of the time he has been away seeking to regain his health. He has lived inconspicuously at the White House and since he has held no official office, he has rarely been available to the press.

But such a judgment is not called for in the circumstances, since criticism of the appointment, however informed, springs from the assumption that Mr. Hopkins has actually been entrusted with large authority and large responsibility. He hasn't. In designating his closest colleague and collaborator to supervise purchases of all countries in the lend-lease area, the President has acted to lash the reins of that large authority and large responsibility right to the Executive Desk in the White House.

This is very likely the way Mr. Hopkins himself would prefer it. He is no longer concerned with personal prestige or accolade. He is a much quieter and more composed individual than when he ruled the roost as Federal Relief Administrator, conducted press conferences with the righteousness of Mahatma Gandhi and the brimstone of General Johnson, pugnaciously directed the spending of nearly $10,000,000,000 and held unmeasurable political power over congressmen, governors, mayors and even big-time political bosses.

Where Hopkins Really Fits

In any event, once the President decided not to assign out the management of the lend-lease program, the service which Mr. Hopkins could render became clear. He is quick, intelligent and intuitive. He has the complete trust of the President. He knows what the President wants. Mr. Roosevelt considered that the sending of Mr. Hopkins to see Winston Churchill was the next best thing to going himself and almost the equivalent. He understands a good deal about the British needs and is on the closest possible terms with Averill Harriman who went with Ambassador Winant as a special "expediter" of the lend-lease program on the London end.

These qualities and qualifications make Mr. Hopkins the agent of the President in administering the lend-lease bill, not the administrator. In this capacity he may well prove an effective coordinator, and take a great deal of preliminary consultation and exploration from the shoulders of his chief. Every official in the Government knows that when they can't see the President, there is no better man to see than his alter ego, Harry L. Hopkins. The administrative prestige of the Presidency will flow to Mr. Hopkins, the authority will remain with the President himself.

It is, of course, quite arguable that Mr. Roosevelt should have named a distinguished national figure to administer the lend-lease program and delegated to him full latitude of activity. But execution of the lend-lease program is the heart and core of the Nation's foreign policy and defense policy, and the President has decided not to delegate away from himself the greatest and gravest responsibilities of his office; he has decided to accept them as his own. And the people want nothing more than to see him administer them, with all the help he can command, wisely, decisively and courageously.

Roscoe Drummond.

Koussevitzky Has His Musical Acme

When Serge Koussevitzky stepped up to the podium in Symphony Hall today for the regular Thursday rehearsal he hadn't time to raise his baton before the grand orchestra of 100 pieces broke into the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Reason: It was the Boston Symphony's salute to their Russian-born leader who became an American citizen yesterday.

Mr. Koussevitzky stood silently while Concert Master Richard Burgin conducted the full anthem. After the music was completed, Mr. Koussevitzky stood silently for almost two minutes.

Then, with a voice full of emotion he thanked Mr. Burgin and the members of the orchestra, remarking: "I have waited 12 years for the wonderful experience of citizenship. You have played the most beautiful music in the world for my ears. I am an American!"

British Milk Plan Helps 3,000,000

LONDON, April 17 (CP)—The Food Minister, Lord Woolton, declared April 15 that nearly 3,000,000 mothers and children now are receiving milk under Britain's national milk scheme, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Lord Woolton said that about 1,000,000 of this number were receiving the supplies free of charge.

He warned Britons that fish supplies were not expected to improve in the near future and counseled them to guard against paying exorbitant prices for these products.

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'Price of Freedom'

By Stephen Vincent Benét
Author

We can call upon the great men, the great words of our own past—and that we should do—for in looking back at our past we can see at what a price, by what endurance and fortitude, the freedom we have inherited was bought.

But that is only part of the task. We need new words also—and great ones—to match the present, to build for the future that must be. That is a great task indeed, and a very hard one. . . .

The day is troubled and the night is full of voices. But if we are men, we shall go forward. We shall go forward to the hills.

In "A Summons to the Free." Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., publishers.

Pigeons Winging to Draft As Cog in Defense Machine

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP)—Like doughboys and gobs, 3,000,000 of the Nation's racing pigeons soon may get caught the draft.

Bird fanciers, numbering approximately 50,000, are preparing to register their racers with the Government for use as a possible cog in the rapidly expanding national defense machinery.

Already 1,000 members of racing pigeon clubs in this area have taken initial steps toward making the birds available to the Army signal corps for message-carrying purposes if the need arises, says Nat Jeffras of the La Brea Club.

He has been advised the War Department would ask bird owners for helpful information in the possible establishment of a network of lofts for message-carrying pigeons either from ship to shore or overland.

With the advent of spring, new hatches are coming on throughout the United States. Soon the training of young birds will begin. Some race routes for mature birds measure 1,000 miles. Several major races have had 30,000 pigeons entered. Fields for most races, however, are much smaller.

In some cases, Railway Express representatives collect baskets of birds from owners and transport them to the starting station, 50 to 1,000 miles distant. There officials release the birds simultaneously. The racers may average from 45 to 60 miles an hour. Under extremely ideal conditions, several have been clocked at approximately 75.

Certificates and trophies are awarded the winners, but no organized betting is conducted.

Value of the birds ranges from $5 to $1,000 each. Some, however, have cost several thousand dollars. Their average racing term is six to eight years.

COUNTRY ENVIRONMENT IN NEW YORK CITY

RIVERDALE HOUSE

474 West 238th Street

2 Blocks East of Henry Hudson Pkwy.

Newly Constructed Elevator Bldg.

3½ Rooms from $65
Jr. 4 Rooms from $75
4½ Rooms 1 and 2 baths

Garage on Premises

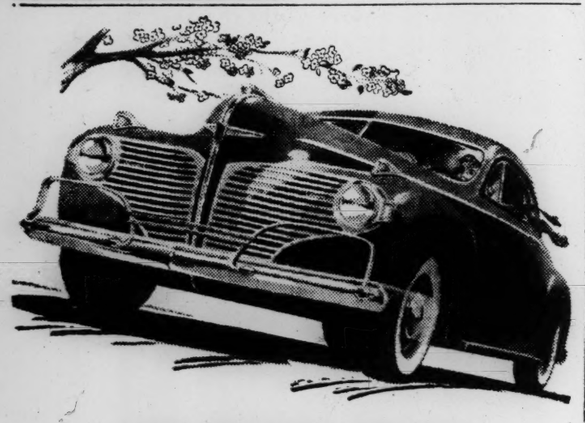
Excellent shops nearby. Fast transportation facilities. Free bus to subways, New York Central, and schools.

Splendid post-season values

Representative on Premises

Canada Air Line Opens

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 17 (AP)—Trans-Canada air lines took eight passengers westward yesterday on the first flight of a new Atlantic to Pacific service.



DODGE

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*FLUID DRIVE ONLY $25 EXTRA

†This is Detroit delivered price and includes all Federal taxes and all standard equipment. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any), extra. Front directional signals, bumper guards and white wall tires at slight extra cost. Fluid Drive $25 extra. See your Dodge dealer for easy budget terms. Prices subject to change without notice.

See Your Nearby Dodge Dealer

Wonders of Research: Green Gems

Ordinary diamonds alter color when bombarded with atomic particles in atom smasher.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sparkling green diamonds — rarely found in nature, highly valued by fanciers—are produced from ordinary white diamonds under bombardment by atomic particles in the cyclotron atom smasher, Harry Berman, Associate Professor of Mineralogy at Harvard, reports following a series of experiments.

In his study of crystal coloration and various supposed radioactive effects on minerals, Professor Berman finds that laboratory bombardment of white diamonds with ions (electrified particles formed when neutral atoms lose or gain one or more electrons) gives the same effects as that given by naturally occurring radio activity on the gems over a long period.

The green color is thought due to a short-lived radioactive form of carbon together perhaps with some gas, like helium, which are produced by the bombardment and which lodge in the microscopic crevices of the diamond structure where they impart the green color through the scattering of light rays.

The green diamonds made by cyclotron treatment are similar to gems that have been exposed to radium rays but differ from them in that they turn brown upon heating for a half hour at 650 degrees centigrade, whereas the radium treated diamonds lose completely their color. The brown color is thought to be caused by the rearrangement of the gas particles on the gem surface, according to Professor Berman.

Chemically, a diamond is pure carbon, like lampblack, soot, or graphite (the "lead" used in a pencil) from which it differs in the arrangement of molecular structure. While it is the hardest substance known, being 85 times as hard as carborundum, which is next to it in hardness, a diamond may easily break if dropped on a hard surface.

Changing a Diamond's Hue

Top: Harry Berman, Curator of the Harvard Mineralogical Museum, examining green diamonds he has produced in the cyclotron. Lower: Natural white diamond (left) compared with a green diamond (right).

Anchoring a Dune

If one could stand on Dewey Hill outside Grand Haven, Mich., on April 19, he might experience a surprise such as that felt by Macbeth in Shakespeare's tragedy when a messenger told him:

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to move.

The woods Macbeth saw were really branches of the trees of Birnam, lopped off and carried by the invading troops of Malcolm and Macduff to protect their advance against him.

The woods the Dewey Hill observer would see approaching would be part of 83,000 pine trees acquired by Grand Haven and carried by its volunteer citizens on the sandy hill and "tie down" once and for all the sand storms which have been showering into the mouth of the Grand River and threatening to choke up their harbor.

Assisting these citizens in their work to stop a desert on the march will be CCC workers who will plant beach grass.

Galapagos Expedition

En route to the United States from the Galapagos Islands is a yacht owned by Leon Mandel of Chicago, which may well resemble Noah's Ark with its reported load of 2,000 specimens of fish birds and reptiles, collected for the Field Museum of Chicago and the Brookfield Zoological Garden, from 15 islands of the Galapagos group, the north Peruvian coast and the Cocos Islands near Panama.

Among the reported collections are two live albatrosses, three frigate birds, eleven penguins, three land tortoises, a giant Barrington iguana, five ground finches, a booby (bird) and a tinamou (bird) for the zoo. Fifteen hundred fishes representing 200 species include two sailfish less than five inches long, believed to be among the smallest specimens of this species ever taken (the mature sailfish caught by fishermen are approximately eight feet long), a twelve-foot manta (giant species of devil-fish) anda 340-pound striped marlin (oceanic game fish).

The bird collection numbering about 425 species, which was made on different islands in the Galapagos group, is especially interesting because the birds were found to differ from island to island, according to Karl P. Schmidt, curator, as reported in Science.

Greased Launchings

Recent launching of the liner Cape Lookout at Beaumont, Texas, on 7,000 pounds of ripened bananas, has evidently shown research scientists at the Colonial Esso Laboratories in Bayway, N. Y., the "shape of things to come" unless they get busy so they are developing superior launching greases which are important in view of the Nation's tremendous shipbuilding program.

New Polarizer

New polarizing material which will black out the light of a 100-watt bulb when two sheets of it are placed at right angles has been developed by Edwin H. Land, President of the Polaroid Corporation of Boston, by using individual molecules instead of crystals as "combs" to line up light vibrations. Previous polaroid developed by Mr. Land to eliminate the glare of reading lamps, automobile headlights and to produce three dimensional motion pictures consisted of a plastic sheet of cellulose acetate in which were embedded microscopic crystals which could be oriented to polarize the light by stretching the sheet. To make the new polaroid, a plastic sheet of solid polyvinyl alcohol is heated and stretched to line up the molecules, then dipped into an iodine compound. The molecules of the compound lie down beside the plastic molecules and perform the duty of lining up the light vibrations.

Removal of Smoke

Removal of smoke-forming tar from coal to produce low-temperature coke will help save the $2,500,000,000 smoke bill paid annually by residents in the United States and will provide abundant supplies of coal tar products, useful in producing metals for national defense needs, according to a symposium report to the recent annual meeting of the American Chemical Society in St. Louis.

When coal is heated at temperatures of 700 and 800 degrees Fahrenheit, which is just enough to melt it, the smoky tar vapors are driven off, says the report. The resulting melted coal is broken into small balls which harden into dense pieces of low-temperature coke. This kind of coke is important for domestic use because it is easy to ignite and does not go out readily because of the volatile matter left in the product.

Tar acids, which are by-products obtained in this process, are important raw materials in the rapidly growing plastics industry.

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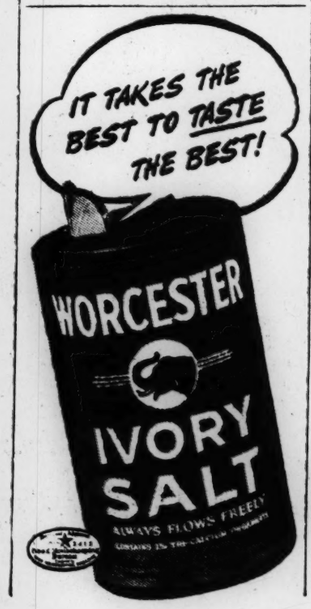

Michigan's Constitution Amended; Check Placed on Petition Signers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich. — Michigan's voters have amended their State Constitution to end misuse of the people's right to originate laws and constitutional changes and to review acts of the Legislature.

Charges of fraudulent or irregular practices in connection with initiatory petitions have been frequent during recent years. Harry F. Kelly, Secretary of State, contended last year that numerous signatures on petitions filed with him were obviously spurious, and yet a ruling of the State Supreme Court held him powerless to look behind the face of the petitions to detect or punish fraud.

The reason was a simple clause in the Constitution adopted in 1909 which stated that the mere presence of a signature on an initiatory petition was "prima facie" evidence that signature was genuine and that the person assumed to have signed it was a "qualified elector," if only an affidavit to that effect were attached to the petition.

At the request of Mr. Kelly the Legislature submitted two reform proposals which were approved by the voters at the recent spring election. They eliminate the "prima facie" evidence clause from the Constitution, require that signers must be "registered" instead of merely "qualified" electors, permit the Secretary of State or a special commission for that purpose to go behind the face of petitions to detect fraud, and empower the Legislature to provide penalties for those who forge names for such initiatory purposes.

Nineteen States have initiative clauses in their constitutions, and 21 give their electorates the right of referendum.

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Bridges Attended Parley of 'Reds'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP)—Harry Bridges, alien leader of West Coast waterfront unions, in 1934 attended a convention to which only members of the Communist Party were admitted, a Government witness testified at Mr. Bridges' deportation hearing here.

Sam Diner, who identified himself as a former Communist official, said yesterday that Mr. Bridges reported to the party's trade union committee of which Mr. Diner was Chairman. The report concerned the 1934 San Francisco general strike.

Deportation of Mr. Bridges to his native Australia is sought on grounds he has been affiliated with an organization advocating violent overthrow of the United States Government.

Titular Head Of Poles Sees Threat to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Confidence in the restoration of Poland and assertions that the world after an allied victory must be organized so as to eliminate the causes of war, highlighted addresses by Gen. Wladislas Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile and Commander-in-Chief of the reorganized Polish forces now serving with the Allies, by Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, and other speakers at a dinner at the Commodore Hotel and a rally at Carnegie Hall here last night. Both affairs were under the auspices of Polish American Societies of New York.

"The speedier and more effective help the United States will give to Great Britain and her allies, the better for the cause," General Sikorski declared. "To limit postwar chaos, the war must be shortened at any price. The shortening of the war is mostly important for Poland because the heroic, indomitable Polish nation is severely and methodically being destroyed by the enemy. The United States must contribute toward breaking tyrrany and slavery. If tyranny and slavery were established in Europe and Asia, they would undermine the basis of American culture and civilization.

"The future of Europe must be solved on the basis of federation. After this war there must be several federated blocs of states in Europe and none of these federated blocs should seek hegemony. In the central eastern European bloc the dynamic, experienced and brave Polish nation would have to play the obvious role."

General Sikorski lauded President Roosevelt as "a man sent by Providence" to play a historic role in the fight of two entirely different worlds.

"I am convinced he will play this role, realizing these four basic points: freedom of mind and word, freedom of worship, liberty from fear and liberty from want. He will lead America in this difficult task," he declared.

Mr. Willkie pledged himself to do all he could "to see that liberty shall not vanish from the earth." He paid tribute to the "enormous contribution made to America" and world freedom by the people of Polish descent.

"Every place there is a Pole there is a heart that beats for liberty," he declared.

"We in America—and I know I speak the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the people—are resolved to uphold the hands of those people in the front lines and see to it they they will be able to eradicate the Nazi menace from the world so that Poland may be revived and other countries be likewise restored.

"After peace, some of the liberty-loving people of this earth are going to see to it that larger trade areas are created that the menace of war will pass and leave a world where opportunity for men will improve and liberty survive."

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Barzynski, Chief of Motor Transport of the United States Army, and Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador in the United States, were among other speakers.

D. A. R. Urges Allegiance Oath By All Employees of Public

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—An oath of allegiance to the Constitution for all public employees was urged today by Daughters of the American Revolution, who at the same time commended the Department of Justice for its recent proposal to clarify the status of aliens in the United States.

At a session devoted to reports on the leadership the D. A. R. has taken in assisting aliens to become good American citizens, the society unanimously urged that "all persons in postions of public trust who receive pay from public funds be required to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution." In other resolutions they praised the recent nationwide registration of aliens and proposals before Congress to "legalize the status of worthy resident aliens and to deport both criminal and enemy aliens."

In the last year the D. A. R. has spent over $150,000 in aiding aliens seeking citizenship, in adopting refugee children and in improving the status of the American Negro, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, of Portland, Ore., Americanism Chairman, reported to the Congress.

Immigrants' Problems

D. A. R. activities in furnishing handcraft and occupational opportunities to immigrants at Ellis Island have been enormously increased because of the "vast crowds of frightened people fleeing from all parts of Europe," Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., added.

Chapters all over the country have given much attention in the past year to study of textbook materials used in public schools, to stimulating opposition to Federal aid to education and to having names of persons advocating overthrow of the United States form of government barred from election ballots, according to the report of Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, Chairman of the committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education.

Chief target of the D. A. R. schoolbook investigation, she indicated, have been the Rugg social ccience textbooks, which have been under fire by chapters in Colorado, Georgia, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Emery reported that "protests have come from hundreds of chapters upon proposed legislation to grant Federal aid to schools. New Mexico, she said, had especially emphasized this opposition and had likewise protested against strikes affecting national defense production.

Steps Against Subverters

Indiana, New Mexico, and Tennessee D. A. R.'s were listed as having been successful in getting subversive groups removed from State ballots, while Vermont, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Arizona, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Utah were reported as "partially successful."

Taking issue with President Roosevelt's goal of "four freedoms," Mrs. Emery declared that she was in favor of freedom of speech and freedom of worship of God, but added, "We do not ask for freedom from want, if sacrifice will make our principles live on! Freedom from fear," she added, "can only come after fear has been fought and conquered in one's own soul."

She also put in a word of opposition to "political world unions to which we would sacrifice our whole system of government."

The Daughters were advised today by Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, to add Bolivar, Hidalgo, San Martin, and the Emperor Dom Pedro I of Brazil to their revered list of defenders of American liberty.

"We of the Western Hemisphere," declared Mr. Long, "shall do well to look beyond our national boundaries as we seek, in the great deeds of our liberators, inspiration for the preservation and development of our democratic ideal."

End of Revolution

The American revolution began in 1776 with a declaration of independence by 13 of England's North American colonies, but it did not end with the confirmation of their freedom in 1783, the Assistant Secretary of State reminded the Daughters. "Rather," he insisted, "it was a struggle which spread throughout the length and breadth of both the American continents during a long half-century, a struggle which ended only on the Andean battlefield of Ayacucho, where in 1842 the last important forces of Imperial Spain were routed by a patriot army drawn from many part of South America."

Admitting that the peoples of the Western Hemisphere have varying languages and ethnic backgrounds, Mr. Long held that these differences do not nullify our essential unity. "No American nation," he declared, "has ever relinquished our mutual democratic goal."

During a portion of a session devoted to conservation, E. W. Loveridge, Assistant Chief, United States Forest Service, commended the D. A. R. for planting 5,000,000 "penny pines" during its golden jubilee and called upon the women to support a Congressional proposal for Government regulation of timber cutting on all commercial forest land as a means of stopping destructive forest exploitation.

Mountain School Progress

Later the women heard reports of progress at five mountain schools supported wholly or in part with D. A. R. funds. Included on the program were representatives of Berea College, Kentucky; Tennessee D. A. R. School, South Carolina; American International College, Massachusetts; Carr Creek Community Center, Kentucky, and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, Alabama.

Outstanding feature of last night's session was the nomination of Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York City, for President-general of the national society for the next three years, to succeed Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Pouch, long active in the D. A. R., is a member of 16 patriotic societies, has served with numerous civic and educational organizations in New York and is a former President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Nominated along with Mrs. Pouch were 13 candidates for her cabinet, six candidates for four Vice-Presidencies-general and one candidate for Honorary Vice-President-general.

Community Military Clubs Objective of Funds Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—A nationwide drive for $10,765,000 to operate community service facilities for military men and defense workers during the coming year was launched here today with a declaration from President Roosevelt that strengthening of spiritual values is "imperative" to national defense.

Sponsors of the drive are the United Service Organizations, a non-profit agency incorporated jointly by the Y. M. C. A., the Y W. C. A., the National Catholic Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, and the National Travelers Aid Society.

Under an agreement worked out with Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, this group will staff and operate community service clubs to be erected with Government funds in 339 communities where the extraordinary pressures of defense population have made demands that the community alone cannot meet. A bill providing $150,000,000 for construction of these recreation centers is now pending before Congress.

In a message to the representatives of the United Service Organizations meeting here today, Mr. Roosevelt instructed the new group "to work shoulder to shoulder with other existing local services; to supplement local resources where this is essential; to serve soldiers, sailors, defense workers in ways which will make daily life—and in particular leisure hours—better and happier for them and for us all."

The service, he said, might range from the major task of operating community centers to the "apparently minor task" of providing a hot drink and a comfortable chair.

"If national defense is to be an all-out effort, the preservation and the strengthening of spiritual and social values is imperative," Mr. Roosevelt declared.

At a recent press conference, the President indicated he considered it an achievement to get the six national welfare organizations working together after rivalries and jealousies of the last war. All facilities furnished by the United Service Organizations will be located in communities outside camps or defense plants. No non-Government organizations, except the American Red Cross, will be allowed to operate on camp property this time.

"Boys away from home are still on the look-out for eats and entertainment, but we are already finding a surprising number who would like to pursue studies and hobbies in their leisure hours," Mr. McNutt told the conference.

Nazi Victory Seen Peril to Christianity

NEW ORLEANS, April 17 (AP)—Military victory by the totalitarian states would mean "the subjugation and at least attempted eradication of Christian civilization not only in this country but throughout the world," the National (Roman) Catholic Education Association was told last night.

Edward Heffron of Washington, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Roman Catholic Men, said in an address prepared for delivery before the Association that such a victory would mean "Valhalla in place of Calvary, Mein Kampf in place of the Bible, race in place of grace."

"There is something at issue today which is magnificently worth fighting for," he said.

Aircraft Repair Plant at Halifax

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (CP)—A $925,000 aircraft repair and overhauling plant will be finished at the near-by Eastern Passage Airport by July 1, the Clark Ruse Aircraft, Ltd., has announced.

The plant will repair and overhaul all types of aircraft, doing away with the necessity of shipping planes to Central Canada for this work as at present.

Fifty houses to accommodate the 500 plant employees will be built in the vicinity.

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Repairs to British Ships May Precede U. S. Building

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox reported yesterday that the United States was ready if need be to delay construction of the new two-ocean Navy to assure prompt repairs of war-damaged British vessels in American shipyards.

Forecasting the arrival of "large numbers" of damaged ships such as the battleship Malaya, Secretary Knox said they had been given first priority "over everything else in our yards."

Secretary Knox said he believed his request for secrecy on such movements was highly important to safeguard lives and ships, and predicted the British henceforth would co-operate in arriving at night instead of daylight.

"Inevitably where skilled labor is needed, the work will interfere with us," the Naval Secretary said. "But they are operating ships, in war service, and we will have to adjust ourselves."

"We hope not," he replied to a press conference question whether the repairs would delay completion of the two-ocean fleet, now scheduled for 1946. Thus far, he added, there was "no possibility of turning from the construction of battleships to speed work on destroyers."

At his press conference, Secretary Knox reported also:

Transfer of the operating part of the Coast Guard to the Navy was being discussed. This would strip the Coast Guard of all but such duties as harbor patrol and lifesaving. In war time, the Navy automatically takes over control of the Coast Guard. Seven large cutters are part of the Coast Guard's fleet of some fourscore seagoing vessels.

The convoy of men and supplies to Greenland is one of the possible contingencies for which "every well-run Navy tries to have plans."

A Marine Guard of one officer and 35 men for the London Embassy is to be sent as soon as Ambassador John G. Winant makes a formal request.

The Navy plans to resubmit to Congress a proposal for a civilian police force to protect Navy yards from sabotage. A previous proposal for civilian police to replace Marine Guards was turned down.

The Navy has 361 combat ships and 484 auxiliary ships under construction in its own and commercial shipyards. Workers have increased in number from 74,385 at the start of last year to 142,999 on April 12 this year.

As a part of the Navy's defense speedup, the 1942 class at the Navy Academy is to be graduated Dec. 19 this year, six months ahead of schedule.

Defense Bottlenecks Are Called Critical

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, famed speed flier, said yesterday that "if our defense effort isn't speeded up the German Air Force will be able to blow down all the cities of our Eastern seaboard."

Colonel Turner, speaking at a convention of the Indiana Restaurant Association, advocated consolidation of the Army and Navy Air Forces into a separate command and added that plane production in the United States should be increased.

"Right now airplane bodies are being produced in quantities, but production of engines and propellers doesn't keep pace," he continued.

"It's an open secret in the industry that new warplanes are being flown across the Continent and then the propellers have to be taken off and shipped back to the factories on the West Coast to be fastened on the next batch of planes.

"We won't get away from this sort of bottleneck until our aviation preparedness program is directed by aviation people."

Emphasizing that the European was is "mechanized," Colonel Turner declared "the soldiers are the men in the factories."

Kin-yah-ahu-nih Bega Registers for Draft

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Tongue-twisting names are not unusual in the Nation's armed forces but Selective Service officials said today that some of the most intriguing they have come upon were these of Navajo Indian registrants in New Mexico:

"Kin-yah-ahu-nih Bega," "Haska-ith-no-pah," "Haska Da Yah," and "Chee."

They also consider these:

"Mud Kid," "Mud Kid's Nephew," "Fast Horse's Son," "White Horse," "Yellow Hair," and "John Short Hair."

Flowers Grow in the Toonerville Trolley

Wide World

On Sales She Rings Up the Fares

Rosa Helemba of Portland, Ore., finds this old trolley car an ideal hothouse not only because the two rows of windows admit ample light but because of its novelty it attracts trade. She rings up sales just as the conductor used to ring up the nickels and dimes in the days when the car skimmed the streets. The owner is thinking of getting some more abandoned street cars to increase her growing business.

Board Urges American Use Of Alien Ships

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Maritime Commission recommended legislation today to permit use by the United States of some 70 Danish, Italian, and German vessels now in "protective custody" in American ports.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Commission Chairman, said in a letter to the House Merchant Marine Committee that additional ships were needed immediately for both defense and trade purposes. The Commission disclosed today that it had requisitioned "some" American cargo ships for use in connection with the defense program.

While officials declined to elaborate, authoritative sorces said it was likely the ships eventually would be turned over to Great Britain.

So far the Commission either has requistioned or begun discussions for the requisition of four freighters. The list, however, is expected to grow.

It was thought probable that the requistioned American ships would be turned over to Great Britain as soon as Congress had enacted legislation giving President Roosevelt authority to take over foreign ships now tied up in United States ports. The ships turned over to Britain then would be replaced in the United States merchant marine by the acquired foreign tonnage.

One of the ships thus far requisitioned is the 6,000-ton freighter Exemplar of the American Export Line which reached New York last night and is being unloaded on a night-and-day schedule. This fast and modern vessel, only a few months' old, was en route to Boston from Colombo, Ceylon, when it suddenly was diverted to New York under a government request for all possible speed in taking it over.

The Robin Doncaser of the Robin Line also is being taken over by the Commission, it was disclosed.

One Grace Line and one Lykes Brothers freighter also are expected to be taken over but the names of these ships were not revealed.

Willkie Heads Noted Law Firm But Will Continue in Politics

By a Staf Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Practice of law in the field of trial work and advocacy had reclaimed Wendell L. Willkie today as senior partner in the 60-year-old firm of Miller, Owen, Otis & Bailly. Mr. Willkie's name will replace that of Nathan L. Miller in the firm listing, the one-time Governor of New York retiring from active law work.

The partnership accepts an association opened to Mr. Willkie more than a year ago while he was still head of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, it was learned, and ends his post-campaign civil hiatus as defeated Republican candidate for the Presidency. He is fifth in line of a distinguished senior partner succession, his predecessors having been William H. Hornblower, founder of the firm, who failed by one vote of confirmation as President Cleveland's nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War during the Wilson Administration; Charles A. Boston, one-time President of the American Bar Association, as was Mr. Hornblower; and Mr. Miller, who is continuing as counsel to the firm.

His practice will not end Mr. Willkie's active interest in politics, it is understood, in an arrangement which makes him chooser of his cases, and leaves him free to continue to speak and write on national issues. Hundreds of letters a day continue to come to his personal headquarters at the Hotel Commodore in the wake of the campaign which raised him to spectacular prominence on the public forum.

These offices to which 280,000 citizen messages, a stream of visitors and multiple offers to enter the field of private activity in the business and writing fields, have come to the Republican titular leader since last Nov. 4 will be closed by May 1. Preliminary to taking up his new duties early in May, Mr. Willkie will make one of his inspection visits to his five farms in Rush County, Indiana, next week, returning to New York to address the "America for Freedom" rally of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies in Madison Square Garden on May 7. The May 10 issue of Collier's Magazine will publish Mr. Willkie's reply on foreign policy to the recent widely-discussed article in this weekly by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Of the announcement which ends wide public and political speculation on his future plans, Mr. Willkie said he was sure he was going to enjoy his new position because "the law has always been my profession, you know." His associates in the law firm at 15 Broad Street are Carl M. Owen, Edward C. Bailly, Harold J. Gallagher, Harold Otis, H. Bartow Farr, Charles M. Walton, Jr., Claude M. Terrell, Leslie Craven, William Fitzgibbon and Robert C. Hardy.

'Five Gallons of Gas And a Soup Plate, Please'

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17 (AP)—Georgia's Supreme Court declined yesterday to restrain Atlanta filling stations from tossing in dishes, pots and pans as premiums with gasoline sales.

Charging some stations also were giving away cigarets and issuing lottery books "tending to debauch the morals of the general public," Charles C. Moon sought an injunction.

Pickets Seen Reflecting Nazi-Red Rift

By Ralph Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 17 — The picketing of the German Consul's office here April 16 by a group of placarded Communists, simultaneously with such action in New York, reflects to some observers the further falling apart of Moscow and Berlin.

The Communist Party in America has of course never gone as far in its association with the Nazis here as did the Soviet Government officially in its non-aggression and trade alliance with Germany. But it has for some time refrained from unfriendly acts, and has consistently opposed, along with the Nazis in this country, President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

This has been particularly true here in Chicago where last year there grew up, alongside the anti-Communist, isolationist America First Committee, what was called the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War. This group had no official Communist association but an examination of its roster and of its headquarters staff revealed its backing to be from among the more leftist elements of the American Youth Congress.

The Communist nature of this activity was underlined in fact by the charge by Capt. William J. Grace, prominent in the America First Committee, that it was a "front for the Communists," this in spite of the fact that both sought the same thing, frustration of the aid-to-Britain policy.

There have thus been three elements: those favoring all-out-aid-to-Britain, those opposing such aid and also opposing the Communists and incidentally the Jews, and those opposing such aid but allied with the Communists. This, in effect, put the Communist element right alongside the Nazis, on whom apparently they have now begun again to frown.

The pickets, who solemnly marched up and down for a short time in front of the German Consul's office at 333 N. Michigan Ave. bore placards appealing in most cases for the freeing of Ernest Thaelman, German Communist imprisoned by the Nazis some six or seven years ago. They also called for defeat of "imperialism and fascism."

There was no disorder and the pickets dispersed after having done no more than attract several squads of policemen who looked on tolerantly and sought to keep passersby from blocking the sidewalks.

Meanwhile, the America First Committee prepares for its second big rally here tonight, April 17. The first was held last year in Soldiers Field, which seats around 100,000 persons. That meeting, addressed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, was sparsely attended. This time the Committee has chosen the Chicago Arena, one of the city's smaller auditoriums, not often used for such purposes, holding about 8,000. The Committee reports that it expects an "overflow audience" for the rally, which also is to be addressed by Colonel Lindbergh.

Lindbergh to Speak

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The America First Committee, New York Chapter, announced last night Col. Charles A. Lindbergh would be the principal speaker at a rally here next Wednesday night which will be the group's "opening gun to block the proposed use of convoys."

Majority Anti-War, Wheeler Contends

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 17 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana declared last night that "a great majority" of the American people were opposed to the United States' entrance into the war but asserted that "many of them are being intimidated."

Senator Wheeler, addressing a public meeting sponsored by the America First Committee, said business men in many cities had assured him they were in sympathy with his beliefs but "told me not to use their names."

"Intolerance," he said, "isn't on the part of those who want to keep us out of war. It's all on the part of those who want to get us in." The Montana Senator explained he hadn't "anything but the deepest sympathy for the British—I want to see them win" but added that this "isn't our war."

Accolade as American Mother of 1941 Awarded to Kentucky Civic Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Mrs. Dena Shelby Diehl of Danville, Ky., widowed mother of four daughters who made a career of their support, today has the Golden Rule Foundation accolade as American mother of 1941. Sixth to receive the title since it was founded in 1935, Mrs. Diehl has been active for many years in civic, educational, and church activities in her community, as are each of her daughters, all married.

Mrs. Diehl was named as "representative of the best there is in motherhood and the spokesman of American mothers in the interests of homeless mothers and fatherless children in the war-torn areas of Europe and Asia. She is a descendant by marriage of Isaac Shelby, Revolutionary War hero and first Governor of Kentucky; an alumna of Caldwell College, a graduate in public school music at the Louisville Conservatory of Music, and has engaged in many municipal and musical enterprises, now extended to writing and radio work.

As founder of the Garden Club of Danville, she started a project which has put 1,000 trees along Kentucky highways. As a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Danville, she is President of the Women's Bible Class. Her teaching activities have made her Vice-President of the Kentucky Federation of Music Teachers and she is President of the Danville Woman's Club.

The 1940 nominee was Mrs. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., the choice being on the basis of success as a mother as evidenced by the character of her children and leadership in agencies for public benefit.

Permanency Urged For Reports Office

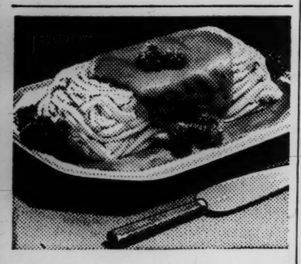
WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—A Senate committee recommended permanent status for the Office of Government reports, agency set up by Presidential order to collect and distribute information relating to Federal activities.

Chairman Lister Hill (D) of Alabama of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, said the seven members voted on partisan lines with five Democrats favoring legislation already passed by the House and two Republicans, James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania and George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont opposing it.

The measure would authorize an annual appropriation of up to $1,500,000 for the office.

Senator Davis announced he would file a minority report because he feared that the agency "might develop into a censorship."

Lowell Mellett, director of the agency, assured Senators during a hearing that both he and President Roosevelt were opposed to censorship and no such thing was contemplated.



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1 pkg. Mueller's Macaroni
1 cup bread-crumbs
2 cups hot milk
4 tablespoons butter, melted
½ lb. chipped beef, cut small
3 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 cans concentrated tomato soup
Salt and pepper to taste
Dash of Cayenne (if desired)

Cook Mueller's Macaroni as directed. Combine bread-crumbs, milk, butter, chipped beef and green pepper in mixing bowl. Line buttered baking dish with macaroni and pour in beef mixture. Bake in moderate oven 25 minutes—then place on hot platter. Heat tomato soup separately, season to taste, and serve as sauce. Serves 6.

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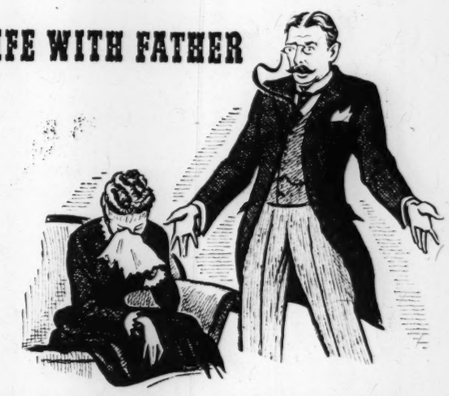

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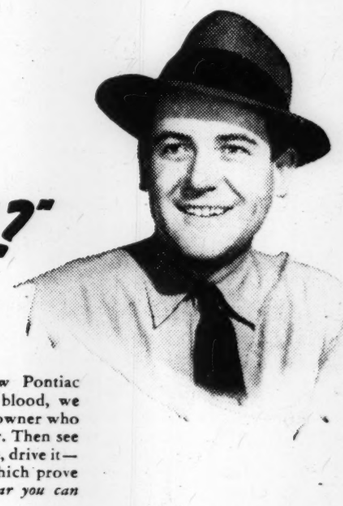

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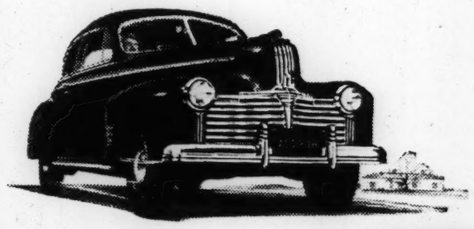

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British Deny Desertion of Greeks

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—On the highest military authority it may be stated that suggestions that the British contemplate the evacuation of Greece are entirely false.

The British have deliberately sacrificed their spectacular territorial gains in Italian Libya in order to rush aid to Greece.

Quite apart from the ethical justification of that course it is held here to have been strategically sound if only because it inspired the Yugoslavs to oppose the Axis and encouraged the Greeks to submit unhesitatingly to a further grim test of their already proven courage.

It has been said that failures in the Balkan diplomatic field are primarily responsible for the highly undesired splitting up of the Allied Mediterranean land forces at this critical juncture. Thus, it is charged, the military have had to make the best of a disadvantageous situation, exploited by the Germans with their characteristic skill and speed.

Two Campaigns United

For when Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Army of the Nile stopped short at the Tripolitanian border and was weakened by drafting detachments for Greece—and when the Nazis out-Wavelled General Wavell with tanks reinforced by sea to a strength now estimated at about 1,200—the Libyan campaign and Greek campaign became united in a single strategy.

This was a German pincers movement which, if it could be developed, would seriously threaten Egypt, the Suez Canal, and the naval base at Alexandria, which is the key to Britain's power in the Balkans and North Africa, not to mention the rest of the Eastern Mediterranean area.

This is recognized as a brilliant attempt by the Nazis to overcome sea power by land power.

Reinforcements Rushed

To offset it the British are reinforcing their establishments in Greece and Egypt as fast as they can.

Meanwhile the difficulties of the Germans in carrying the burden of the offensive into Egypt and Greece are seen here as very great indeed.

It isn't wishful thinking that makes them appear so; it is the mountains, the sea, and the sand across which their lines of communication must stretch.

Communication lines are like a telescope—the further they are pulled out the thinner they become.

Two Axis Setbacks

Admittedly the Germans have already shown that they know how to look after these things—with special reference to air transport—but a measure of the task in doing so now is afforded by their latest experience when the Navy annihilated an entire Libya-bound convoy as reported today, and RAF divebombers smashed up a bridge across the Vardar River that was of great value to the Germans in mountainous regions where alternative routes are strictly limited.

But the advancing Axis contingents have been reinforced too, and if those reinforcements become substantial the British in the Mediterranean are going to have a tough time protecting their lines of communications with the Empire, the United States, and Britain.

Libyan Situation Static

Today the situation in Libya has become momentarily static as the British holdout at Tobruk and further east await a Nazi attack at a point General Wavell has chosen.

In the Balkans however the situation is fluid and confused, following the ironical and unhappy repercussion upon the Greeks of the swift Nazi overrunning of Yugoslavia.

Here is the inside story as I learned it yesterday in a translated statement by Colonel Contaleon, liaison officer and acting military attaché at the Greek Legation here.

"On March 27 when the political change at Belgrade took place and Yugoslavia from being a friend of the Axis became the friend of the Allies, the Yugoslav Army, which was already mobilized, had on the whole completed its dispositions and mustered substantial forces in Southern Serbia.

"Routes into Greece therefore were closed, being covered by the Yugoslav Army. Consequently Greek divisions were transferred to the east, so that the defense of Eastern Macedonia could be rendered more effective.

"This transfer, though dictated by logic proved fatal.

Dispositions of Troops

The Colonel further disclosed that when the German attack began on April 6 the dispositions of troops opposing it were:

1. The Albanian front against the Italians was held by the Greeks.

2. The routes along the Greco-Serbian frontier were guarded by the Yugoslavs.

3. Eastern Macedonia was protected by the Greeks and the forces of the British Empire further south.

After the retreat of the Yugoslavs in the Strumitsa Pass and the capture of Salonika by the German Army the Greek units cut off in Eastern Macedonia were reduced to a hopeless position, but the doomed garrisons of the forts continued to fight, and there is no indication even yet that the main forts have fallen.

Stubborn Resistance by Greeks

The Greeks' stubborn defense blocked the routes into Eastern Macedonia many days and made possible, Colonel Contaleon said, the rescue, the smooth embarkation, and the transportation of substantial numbers of Greek forces in Eastern Macedonia. "When these numbers are revealed, he said, they will cause amazement and relief."

Without detracting the least from the operational merit of what the Germans accomplished so speedily in Western Thrace, Colonel Contaleon insists that it was not a military feat since Thrace was only defended by the reduced garrisons in the forts there. The region was in fact evacuated as far back as early March, for the sacrifice of this part of Greece was decided upon owing to the impracticability of defending a nearly 500-mile front—even with British aid—unless the Turks came in.

In Yugoslavia the military situation now appears definitely bad from the Allies' viewpoint. Information received in London leads to the conclusion that the Yugoslav Armies are no longer under a unified command—in other words, there is apparently no further coordinated resistance, though this does not mean that local resistance to the Germans is at an end. There is prospect of its continuance on guerrilla lines.

Advantage in Terrain

Yet despite the gravity of this situation, British military authorities declare themselves even more committed than ever to maintain their hold in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Latest operations of British and Allied troops in recontacting the Nazis in both Greece and Egypt are being undertaken with one remaining important strategic advantage.

This is the advantage in each case of a terrain well suited to defense by relatively small forces against numerical odds if the defending forces are resolute and equipped on the most modern lines.

The forces of the Empire now in Egypt possess both those qualifications, have the Royal Navy close at hand to support them, and are protected overhead by steadily increasing air squadrons. So they carry a high morale into the difficult defensive task ahead of them, but without any delusions as to how difficult that task is.

They know that they are committed to operations that offer the British no discernible prospect of securing the initiative or of undertaking a sustained offensive until the grim job of defense has been done.

They know also that it must take a long time to do—partly because the German Army commands their fullest respect as a fighting machine and partly because it must take time to transform the industrial side of war preparations in the United States and the Empire into actually available supplies of shipping and material, complete with men to use them.

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Settlement's Rule Gains in Japanese

SHANGHAI, April 17 (AP)—Taxpayers of the International Settlement almost unanimously approved reorganization of the Municipal Council today to decrease British membership and increase Japanese representation and influence.

The new Council is made up of three British, three Americans, three Japanese, four Chinese, one German, one Netherlander and one Swiss.

The effect of the changes is to increase the Japanese influence on the governing body of the International Settlement, although a large measure of compromise has been effected. Moreover, the change obviates need for an election which official elements in the Settlement sought to avoid because of current tension.

Germans Bar Travelers From Occupied France

IRUN, Spain (AP)—Travelers headed for the occupied zone of France were turned back at the frontier by the Germans April 16 with the explanation that the border is closed to all traffic.

No reason for the action was given.

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Course of War in Balkans

By a Staff Artist

Where Italians and Germans Are Attacking

Black arrows show major points at which Italians and Germans are on the offensive in Greece and Yugoslavia. The main drive of the Nazis appears to be against Kalabaka. In the West, late reports from the Italian High Command claimed the Italians had broken through the Greek defenses.

Italians 'Pierce' Allied Lines

Continued from Page 1

were destroyed on the ground and 17 more were shot down in air fights yesterday, the Germans declared.

Italians in Greece

The Italian High Command declared that the Greek front is collapsing.

The report apparently applied only to the Greek-Italian front.

The communiqué said:

"The first line of Greek resistance having been broken through on April 14, 15 and 16 after bloody fighting, divisions of the Ninth Army resumed their advance this morning with overwhelming impetus.

"The entire front is in crisis."

Earlier, Italian press dispatches had reported that the Italians again were fighting on Greek soil after repulse of their invasion last October and November.

At the same time, Cetinje and Podgorica in Yugoslavia have been occupied, and motorized troops are driving northward from there to join a south-bound column in attacking the Adriatic ports of Kotor and Dubrovnik, it was reported in Rome.

Il Giornale d'Italia's correspondnet said both the Ninth and 11th Italian Armies had crossed into Greece. (This would indicate a considerable advance had been made on the western as well as the northeastern end of the line.)

The High Command said that Cetinje in Yugoslavia, about 10 miles from Kotor, had been occupied and that another column was pushing toward Dubrovnik.

Yugoslav Situation

The position of Yugoslavia appeared to be disintegrating sharply as the Germans continued their contention that the second Serbian Army had capitulated at Sarajevo. German sources in Berlin contended that this eliminated the last of five army groups which the Yugoslavs have put into the field.

Besides taking uncounted numbers of Yugoslav prisoners, the Nazi forces were reported to have seized thousands of tanks, armored cars, automobiles and motorcycles. Most of these, the Germans declared, are in serviceable condition and are being put to use at once by the German armed forces.

Capitulation of the Yugoslav Second Army gave rise to new speculation whether an armistice with Yugoslavia might be expected, but informed sources said this was unlikely.

"It takes two to make an armistice," they said, "each side agreeing under certain conditions to stop fighting. But there doesn't seem to be any Yugoslav Government left and certainly the Army isn't under unified control. So there is no Serb competent or with authority to make an agreement about anything in behalf of the Serb people."

Ship Lane Kept Open

Yugoslav efforts to block the channel of the Danube River at the Iron Gate were claimed by the German High Command to have been frustrated when a few German soldiers seized the Yugoslav bank in a surprise attack.

At the Iron gate, the river flows through a narrow, rocky gorge. The High Command said a group of fighting engineers and "special formations," with the help of Air Force units, crossed the river from the Rumanian side at dawn Sunday morning, April 6, the day the attack began against Yugoslavia and Greece.

The crossing was made near Orsova "under the most difficult conditions," the Berlin communiqué said.

"The Yugoslav embankment was taken in an audacious surprise move, stubborn resistance was broken, and all the enemy's attempts to block the channel were frustrated. Thus through the determined grip of a few German soldiers the vital shipping lane was safeguarded."

Gayda's Advice to U. S.

The propaganda phases of the battle were meanwhile intensified in Rome as Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist journalist, advised the United States to appease the Axis before England goes down to what he described as "more than certain" defeat.

If America persists in her present course in aiding England, the Editor wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia, her action "may be guilty evidence of a hostile policy which in the end will turn back upon the country."

Terming American aid to Britain an "elephantine interventionist machine," Signor Gayda said there now was no hope that such assistance would prove effective.

"It is obvious," he said, "that the more the United States confines itself to history as the deliberate accomplice of England and as the declared enemy of the Axis Powers and the new European order, the more she is cutting with her own hands the bridges by which she is connected with Europe and Africa and the more she is condemning herself to that political and economic isolation which she fears as a most tremendous national disaster."

Signor Gayda professed to see in the "unaccusomed reticence" of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding American convoys and what he called the "less insolent tone" of American radiocasters an indication that the United States is perplexed over whether to continue the present policy.

London Digs Out After Raid

Continued from Page 1

ary from the southeast, with a blow concentrated at London.

It is significant that the RAF at dawn today bombed the invasion ports along the straits of Dover. It is also considered pertinent that there have been several air raids recently directed against Northern Ireland. It is a safe assumption that if the Nazis intended to strike at Eire they would begin by an intensive bombing of Ulster.

Firemen Dive-Bombed

On the other hand, eyewitness impressions of last night's raids make it hard to believe the blitz was anything but a vicious, deliberate totalitarian attack on a civil population. Both high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped in large numbers. Eight hospitals are reported to have been hit and I've already seen several churches and many homes far from any military objective freshly shattered by bombs and gutted by fire. One typical instance was the case of a church which had been bombed and set on fire. As firemen, plainly visible, worked to extinguish the flames a Nazi raider returned and deliberately divebombed the firemen.

400 Planes Used

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—A Government communiqué, this morning said last night's raid on London was "very heavy and sustained" and added that "early reports show that casualties were heavy and that considerable damage was done."

The Press Association, British news agency, labeled the assault the "most vicious and wanton attack since the fire raid of last Dec. 29," when the "City"—London's Wall Street section—was blasted ruinously.

Lord Stamp, perhaps the most brilliant economist in the Empire, was killed last night with Lady Stamp and his heir, Wilfrid Carlyle Stamp, when high explosive bombs made several direct hits on their home on the outskirts of London.

Bombers, dive-bombers and combat planes—observers said there were 400 of them—all participated in the attack, dropping thousands of bombs from the smallest incendiaries to delayed action explosives and missiles of the "super-bomb" type.

The first planes roared in about 9:30 p. m. At the beginning, the raiders seemed to be following the line of the Thames but later they spanned out to almost every section of the metropolic. There seldom was a quiet interval of more than two or three minutes between explosions.

Firemen and rescue workers dug in the debris throughout the morning.

Traffic was delayed by debris in the streets and thousands had to walk to work this morning, over glass and stains which told a grim story.

Queen Marie: We'll Fight On

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Queen Mother Marie of Yugoslavia said in an interview yesterday that if the women and children of Britain can stand the ordeal of bombing assaults, "so can the women and children of my country."

The Queen said illness alone prevented her from joining her son, 17-year-old King Peter II, in his fight against Nazi invaders.

"It is my great wish to be with my country in this hour," she said, "but my physician says I am unable to travel now."

Queen Marie received newsmen in a pastoral retreat 75 miles from London where she is living with two younger sons, Tomislav and Andre.

"I am convinced my people will fight to the very last," she said.

"It will be a hard fight, but it was a hard fight in the last war, too. Yugoslavs love liberty and they will do everything to preserve their honor.

"I have the warmest feeling toward Britain and America and I wish to thank both nations for the help—moral and otherwise—they have given us."

Queen Marie said young King Peter "has a strong sense of duty, is a hard worker and loves his work."

The last message from him, she said, arrived a week ago, saying merely: "Well and Safe."

Yugoslav Officials Reported Killed

BERN, Switzerland, April 17 (AP)—Stefani, official Italian news agency, said today that high Yugoslav officials charged with preparing for the flight of the Yugoslav Government and Royal Court to a foreign country, were among nine victims of an airplane crash in Rumania April 14.

The dispatch, from Bucharest, said the officials were carrying important documents.

[A dispatch from London last night quoted the German radio as reporting six high Yugoslav officials and two airmen killed in the Rumanian crash and said the officials were "en route to the East with important documents."]

Export Line Executive Heads Army Transport

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—L. Samuel Andrews, Operating Manager of American Export Lines, has been given a six months' leave of absence to serve in Washington as Chief of Operations in the U. S. Army Transport Service.

Mr. Andrews, a marine engineer, was largely responsible for the design and construction of Export's new fleet of freighters—vessels known for speed and economy in operation. He is a resident of Maplewood, N. J.

Norfolk Railway Income Up 5.04 P. C. Over 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Norfolk & Western Railway Company reported a net railway operating income of $33,254,232 for the year 1940, an increase of $1,595,015, or 5.04 per cent over 1939, it was announced at the general offices in Roanoke, Va., yesterday.

This income was equivalent to 6.29 per cent earned upon the company's total railway property investment, as compared with 6.17 per cent in 1939.

A spokesman said the line's earnings equalled about $21.66 a share, as compared with $20.67 a share in the previous year.

Passenger revenues were $2,093,904, an increase over the previous year of $190,179.

'New Order' in Europe Seeks S. America, Paris Paper Says

VICHY, France, April 17 (AP)—An editorial in the Paris newspaper L'Oeuvre April 14, reaching here today, declared that Europe's new economic order would extend to South America.

"All the world's manufactured products must have access to the southern half of America," said the newspaper, which is considered in close touch with the attitude in Berlin.

It asserted that the United States was incapable of absorbing the coffee, meat, and wheat produced by South American countries and declared that customers for Argentina, Brazil and many other countries "are in Europe, not elsewhere."

Mexico, Peru, Cuba, and Venezuela were described by the paper as "particularly docile to suggestions from Washington," but it declared South America would not be allowed "to become a sort of colony or vassal country of the firm of 'The City (London financial district) and Wall Street, Ltd.'"

The editorial especially criticized Mexico for "imitating Great Britain and ceding naval bases" to the United States, which in turn was accused of "ogling the French Antilles and Guiana."

War Trials 'Off'

VICHY, France, April 17 (AP)—Marcel Deat, writing in the Paris newspaper, L'Oeuvre yesterday, said that the French Government was planning to cancel the "war responsibility" trials of four former high officials of the pre-armistice government and instead would banish them from France by decree.

The four, who have been held for trial before the Supreme court at Riom, are Former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, former Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, and Former Minister of Interior Georges Mandel.

They would be exiled, M. Deat said, not because of the present war guilt charges but for betraying their duties of office. A constitutional act permits Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain to penalize former officials in such cases.

The move was interpreted by informed sources here as a device to sidestep the long-delayed trial.

These observers expressed the opinion that the Government was dissatisfied with the original charge—"responsibility for the passage from peace to war" because it implied French war guilt.

The Vichy censors on April 14 forbade the press in Unoccupied France to print the accusation against the former leaders, or regime, of war responsibility—allowing only mention of "responsibility for defeat."

Full Use of Land

VICHY, France, April 17 (AP)—In a sweeping move to speed up agricultural production, the French Government today set up commissions authorized to compel the sale or exchange of private farm lands.

A preamble to the decree declared much land in France is lying waste because it is parceled out in such a way that it cannot be worked effectively.

The Government indicated that, where necessary, it planned to lump untilled lands into complete new farms and offer them for sale with inducements of aid in erecting buildings and buying equipment.

The commissions were empowered to compel private owners to sell or exchange their lands, and to take over holdings for resale should the owners be unable to reach agreements with purchasers.

Mercy Cargoes

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Stripped of their guns, the French freighters Leopold L. D., and Ile de Re prepared to sail for France late today with mercy cargoes of 13,600 tons of flour and 750 tons of dry milk.

Britain granted permission for the ships to go through the blockade on condition that the Red Cross supervise distribution of the food in Unoccupied France.

The guns, placed aboard the vessels when France was an ally of England, were moved to the liner Normandie, tied up at a North River pier, because, a French official said, "we don't want to give the British any excuse for stopping the ships."

The vessels were scheduled to leave at 4 p. m. (E. S. T.).

Luckenbach Line Shifts Half Its Ships to Orient

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP)—The Luckenbach Steamship Company announced yesterday that half its 16 ships now operating between Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports will be diverted to Far Eastern routes.

The first ship to be diverted will be the Dorothy Luckenbach, scheduled to sail from New York April 25 for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

FIGURE PROBLEMS SOLVED IN A JIFFY!

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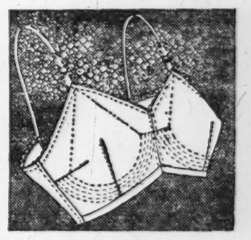

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China Silk Harvest Watched; Japanese Rule Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Throughout areas of China where Japanese troops are in control farmers just now are beginning again to gather in the new crop of silk cocoons, starting the long chain of events which will end only when some young woman in Boston, New York, or Los Angeles puts on a pair of silk stockings. But this year the farmers of China are gathering their "silk harvest" under the watchful eyes of Japanese officials to see that too many cocoons are not sent to the filatures of Shanghai and elsewhere, that too much finished silk is not shipped abroad to America and that the Japanese silk industry is not forced to meet the serious threat of Chinese competition.

Forced to Turn to Cotton

A year ago the Central China Silk Corporation, a Japanese-dominated organization, was busy promoting sericulture. It has now changed its plan upon realizing that bales of silk are piling up on the wharfs of Kobe and Yokohama and consequently many a Chinese farmer has been forced to turn to the raising of cotton or other crops rather than silkworms. The Corporation's announced aim is a 40 per cent reduction this year from last spring's crop.

It is no part of the Japanese "new order" to have any other region in East Asia compete with Japan in selling goods in the markets of the world. China, along with any other area which comes under Japanese domination, is to be a great warehouse of raw materials for Japanese industry. But China is not expected to produce raw materials which Japan does not need or to manufacture goods which Japan intends to sell abroad for badly needed foreign exchange. Consequently, the Chinese farmer this year is finding difficulties placed in his way when he starts attempting to corner a bumper crop.

Nylon Big Competitor

Japan is greatly dependent today upon American purchases of raw silk for the money she needs to carry on her war and to pay the thousands and millions of persons at home who raise the cocoons, ship them and spin the thread. It is concerned over the increasing American trade embargoes and is apprehensive lest the day come when shipments of silk to the United States are banned by Washington. Japan is anxious over the growing popularity of nylon, and is concerned over increasing Chinese competition.

An indication of the view in Japan is the report published in Tokyo that a group of silk men asserted the word "nylon" stood for an American insult. The question became so serious to them, the Japan Times and Advertiser reports, that a letter was dispatched to the American concern manufacturing the product and asked an explanation. The Japanese were told it was a coined word which had nothing to do with Japan. The reply satisfied the curiosity, but not the anxiety.

Many Women of Britain Are Unsung Heroines of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Stories of gallantry are being told in Great Britain, and often they are stories of the gallantry of women—every day women who in ordinary times never would have considered themselves capable of gallantry at all.

There is the music teacher, Mary Cornish, who set out for Canada in the City of Benares with a group of evacuee children. When the ship was torpedoed 600 miles from land, she performed an act of heroism that hardly could be surpassed.

When the City of Benares sank, Mary Cornish found herself with six little boys and some 30-odd British and Lascar sailors adrift in an open boat on a rough Atlantic Ocean. The sailors rigged a canvas covering and under this Mary Cornish Sheltered the children, covering them with two blankets, and for eight days crouched beside them, showing them how to exercise cramped limbs, massaging their legs to keep them from frostbite, telling them stories. At the end of eight days she delivered the children safely to the care of a British warship.

Decorated by King

There is Sonia Straw—little more than a schoolgirl—who was one of the first women to be decorated with the George Medal by the King. Sonia Straw sits, during working hours, at a desk in the office of a firm of solicitors in South London. Out of work hours she is an A. R. P. Warden, with steel helmet and official brassard.

South London has been heavily raided, and Sonia Straw has done her share of rescue work. One night, with hostile airplanes roaring overhead and the debris of ruined homes lying across the streets of her district, she found injured persons waiting for attention.

Quickly as she could, and without the slightest regard for the danger to herself, Sonia Straw dressed the wounds, comforting everyone by her cool courage. It never occurred to her that her action was heroic.

"It wasn't pleasant," she admitted afterwards, "but somebody had to do the job."

Trapped Baby Saved

Elizabeth Lyle is another heroine. An A. R. P. Warden of Edinburgh, she discovered one night that a baby had been trapped beneath the debris of a ruined tenement. Elizabeth Lyle was well aware of the danger involved in entering a bombed building but she thought the baby would be worth the risk, so in she went, bringing the child out alive.

For her gallantry, she received Royal commendation—an honor never before conferred upon a woman north of the Tweed.

There was Ann Meryl Reid, a mere child of 12 who, on her way to Jamaica as an evacuee, was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

Ann Meryl, said everyone afterwards, was the heroine of the adventure. She insisted, once in the lifeboat, upon giving her coat to a younger brother and her scarf to a friend who appeared sorely in need of it. Then she began to sing —"John Brown's Body," "There'll Always Be an England," "Tipperary," anything and everything she could remember—keeping things going for two days until her boatload was rescued.

Many Unsung Heroines

There are many heroines in England in these days. Women who never may be recognized as heroines save by those who come directly in contact with them. Like Mrs. Mason and "Susie", for instance, who nightly take care of the 14,000 or more men, women, and children who flock for safety to what they call "Nightmare Arches" in the East End of London.

Nobody but the East Enders may meet Mrs. Mason and "Susie", yet the two spend 20 hours out of every 24 in trying—through sheer neighborliness—to bring comfort to the refugees from night raiders. Mrs. Mason and "Susie" carry drinking water to the children, they "mind" babies, they bind up moral and physical hurts, they see that the aged find corners in which to sleep.

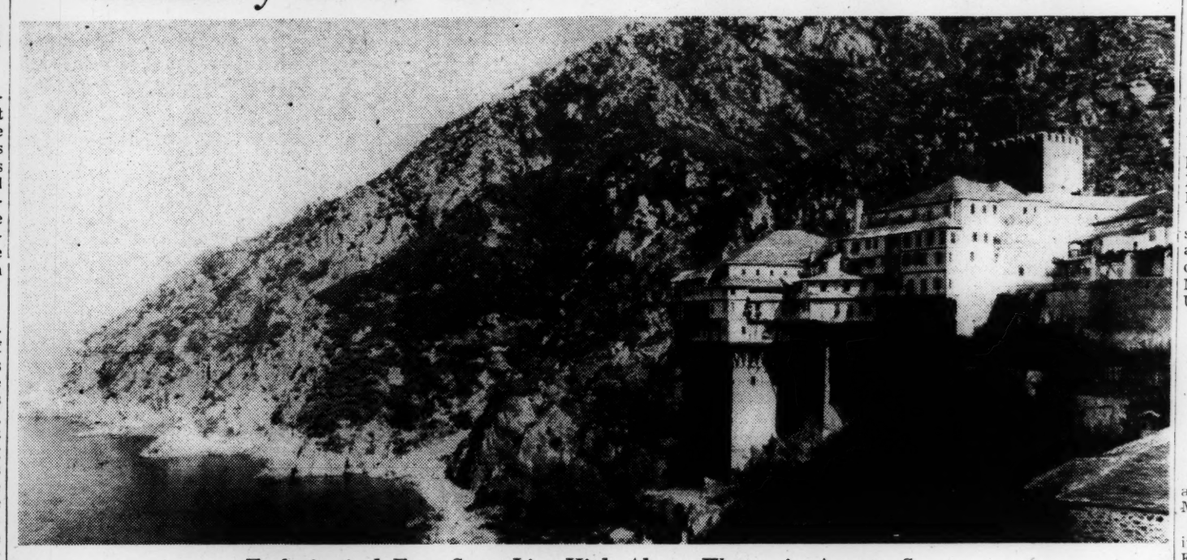
When the great concourse has gone out to another day, Mrs. Mason and "Susie"—unknown to anybody—slip back with pail and brush to make everything shipshape and ready for another gathering.

Troops in Darwin

DARWIN, Australia, April 17 (AP)—Large military forces arrived in this important northern naval and air base yesterday in the greatest internal troop movement in Australian history, rivaling in scope the recent reinforcements of Singapore.

Disclosure of the mass movement was made only after it was completed. For several weeks troops have been coming to Darwin over the 3,000-mile rail and highway routes from Victoria and New South Wales.

Monastery on Mt. Athos—Will Nazi Tread Resound?



Ecclesiastical Free State Lies High Above Waters in Aegean Sea

Twenty-one monasteries make up the Republic of Mt. Athos, picturesque colony atop a mountain on one of three peninsulas in the Aegean Sea east of the Gulf of Salonika. German occupation of Thrace has cast doubt on the future freedom and political status of the republic. The attractive setting of the free state in relation to Greece's coast line is indicated above.

Republic of Mount Athos: What Status Under Nazis?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the German occupation of Thrace a question arises as to the future of the historic ecclesiastical republic on Mount Athos, which is situated on the third of the group of three peninsulas that jut into the Aegean Sea east of the Gulf of Salonika.

The republic of Mount Athos is one of the most interesting links between the present and the past. About 5,000 Greek, Serb, White Russian, Bulgarian and Rumanian monks dwell in the 21 monasteries on the picturesque mountain, which dominates the little peninsula, 40 miles long by seven miles wide.

For revenue, the colony depends on the sale of various objects made by the monks, also on farming and from ecclesiastical schools. Whether the revenue will continue and whether the Germans will respect the status of the little republic is a question that is giving the colony much concern.

During the crusades, in the 11th century, Mount Athos was far more flourishing than it is today. It was in 1060 that it became separated from the government of the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church and the first monastic free state was founded by imperial edict. At that time there were 700 monasteries on the rugged slopes of the peninsula. But after an attack by the Turks, during which a number of the monks were killed, the history of the colony became difficult to trace.

However, the little republic remained in existence and in 1913 a meeting of ambassadors of the interested governments met and decided that it should continue to be an independent ecclesiastical republic. It therefore continued to govern itself by a council to which each of the 21 monasteries nominated a representative. The fact that 17 of the monasteries were Greek gave the Greeks a preponderance in the council.

The oldest of the monasteries, Laura, was said to have been founded by St. Athanasius. Rossikon, the Russian monastery, one of the most thickly populated was, in Czarist times, regarded as a source of Russian religious and political propaganda. It is conspicuous in the group of buildings for its lack of any architectural elegance.

The most picturesque of the buildings is Simopetra, which, perched on top of a white perpendicular rock, settles with remarkable effect into the general grandeur of the surroundings.

While at one time occasional visitors landed at the little port of Daphne to examine the priceless collections of manuscripts once housed in the archives of the monasteries, today there is little of these treasures left, since for one reason or another most of them have been removed elsewhere or have been lost or destroyed.

But the historic and topographical interest of the place continued until there came a time, in 1930, when an enterprising tourist agency advertised visits to Mount Athos. The monks, who for centuries had guarded a close privacy, were horrified and the doors became closed to almost all visitors. The Greek Government, however, took up the question and finally prevailed on the governing council of the colony to allow 10 visitors at a time, armed with special permits from the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to enter. The visitors were to be men only, for no woman had set foot in Mount Athos since the middle of the Third Century.

Ottawa Senate Marks Time

OTTAWA (AP) — Emphasis on wartime legislation has shorn the Dominion's Senate of many of the powers which it would ordinarily possess in peacetime.

The reason lies in the restricted functions of the Senate, which under the Canadian parliamentary system cannot originate, amend or reject measures involving money and taxation. Technically, all bills must have the approval of both Houses of Parliament, but where appropriation and taxation measures are concerned the Senate's function is purely formal.

In wartime—and especially in this war—war expenditures and war taxation virtually monopolize the attention of the House of Commons.

In other respects the Senate finds time growing heavy on its hands. Senators can and do discuss the Government's war effort, but the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues sit in the House of Commons, and it is there that the conflicting views of the electorate are represented and find utterance.

There are 96 Senators; 24 from Quebec, 24 from Ontario, 24 from the Maritime Provinces, and 24 from the West. But none owes his seat to an election; all are appointed for life, and represent tradition rather than any section of the electorate or trend of public feeling.

So the wartime scene in Canada's Senate in no way resembles the forensic arena of the United States Senate during an intense debate on a vital defense measure.

This distinction is illustrated by a rebuke administered by one Canadian Senator to another in the course of discussion in the Upper House the other day. He said:

"I am sorry that at times my right honorable friend speaks in the Senate as though he were a representative of the people, and were speaking for them in the House of Commons."

One of the functions which the Senate does retain is the debate on divorce bills. These are not bills to amend the divorce laws, but actual measures to dissolve individual marriages. The Senate has to handle scores of them introduced on behalf of individual residents of Quebec or Prince Edward Island, which have no divorce courts.

Hard to Hold Soldiers For a 'Late' Breakfast

FORT BENNING, Ga. (AP)—The battery commander of Battery A, 29th Field Artillery, went out with the Fourth Division, motorized, into bivouac and ordered the mess-sergeant not to serve breakfast the next morning before 6:30.

"Very well, sir," agreed the sergeant. "I'll try to hold them back."

Britain Reported Planning Imperial War Conference

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Britain was reported last night to be attempting to arrange an Imperial War Conference to be attended by heads of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African Dominions.

It was this project, reliable sources said, which is delaying for at least two weeks the departure of Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia for the United States and Canada.

[There are strong indications that the conference is intended largely to increase the Dominions' output of manpower to fill the increasing British need for troops in the Middle East—particularly in defense of the Suez Canal.]

Mr. Menzies is remaining here at the express request of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Some time ago, Mr. Churchill invited Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand to come to London.

It is understood the British would also like Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa to attend but it was questionable whether conditions at home would permit him to leave Johannesburg.

The presence of these three leaders is held to be particularly desirable because their troops already are engaged in the Middle East campaign.

It would not be learned whether the attendance of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada was deemed urgent, but his coming would please the British.

Italy Bars Sale of Rye

ROME (AP)—All stocks of rye were withdrawn from sale April 15 as a further method of food conservation.

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Reds Working Quietly Against Pétain

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Communism in France, officially suppressed since the beginning of the war and outlawed by the conservative government of Marshal Philippe Pétain, is again raising its head and is another source of worry for the hard-pressed Vichy regime. The methods of illegal Communist agitation are described in some detail in copies of Le Temps which have recently arrived in this country. The articles are based on Communist Party instructions which have been seized by the police in raids.

One feature of the new Communist strategy is to organize the Party following in more numerous and smaller groups, since these are harder to detect. Instead of local branches of 15, 20, or 30 members, the French Communists are now divided into groups of not more than five members. In order to evade the danger of mass arrests or of attracting attention by means of large gatherings Communists are supposed to come together only in groups of three; one of the three is designated to tell the absent comrades what was decided at the meeting.

Every town and community is supposed to be covered with a network of these small decentralized groups, which will pass on to each other by word of mouth whatever instructions they receive from the Party secret headquarters. Although numerous rank-and-file militant Communists were arrested during the war, the leaders of the party, Maurice Thorez, André Marty, Marcel Cachin, Jacques Duclos, and others, succeeded in escaping. They are now believed to be directing the work of the underground Communist organization from outside France.

Try to Weaken Pétain

Among the tasks prescribed for the Communists in France are to get in touch with returned soldiers and explain the Communist attitude toward the war, to visit families of war prisoners and thereby show the interest of the Communist Party in the fate of these prisoners, to work from within ex-soldiers' associations and in every way to undermine the national unity program of Marshal Pétain's Government.

The trade unions naturally represent a special field of Communist activity. The captured instructions show that the Communists are expected to penetrate into the unions, which have been deprived of much of their former freedom, to elect as many officials as possible and to exploit to the utmost the many social and economic difficulties of France's present situation: unemployment, low wages, and shortage of foodstuffs. If they are excluded from the unions, the Communists are supposed to call meetings of workers over the heads of the organization and to increase their influence in this way.

Evidently the Communist International does not believe that France is ripe for out-and-out rebellion; because the instructions to the Communists seem to contemplate, for the time being, mere organization and agitation work, which is supposed to prepare the ground for stronger action later on. As against this surreptitious Communist activity the Vichy regime is putting forward its program of national unity under Marshal Pétain; much of the limited space which is now at the disposal of French newspapers in the unoccupied area is devoted to this subject. Special attention is supposed to be directed to the working-class youth.

Vichy Appeals to Youth

A Youth Day was recently celebrated in Lyons, Marseille, Toulouse, Limoges, and other towns of the unoccupied area to an accompaniment of parades, banners, and speeches. From the beginning Marshal Pétain received the support of such young people's organizations as the Boy Scouts and some of the Roman Catholic and nonparty sport organizations.

The membership of these bodies is largely recruited from some middle-class families, while the young workers in former times were quite strongly under the influence of Socialist and Communist organizations. Whether the Vichy regime can win over the working-class youth to its ideas against the underground competition of the Communists remains to be seen. Marshal Pétain recently spoke of "the absurd idea of class struggle, which leads people to demoralization and destruction, either through civil war or through fortign war."

The ruin and desolation which the war brought to France might be psychologically favorable to the spread of Communism.

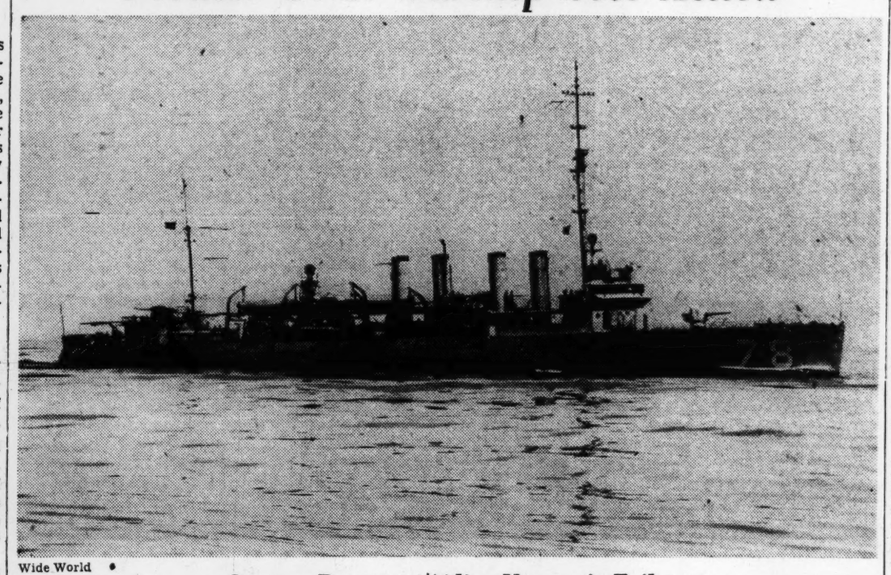
Long-Range Policy

There are several reasons why there has been no open Communist outbreak since the end of the war. In the large part of France which is under German occupation the presence of the German airplanes and tanks and numerous garrisons is guaranty against Communist disorder, just as against any nationalist revolt.

It is by no means unlikely, however, that the Nazis, with their predilection for demoralizing propaganda, might give the French Communists limited toleration and even support, in order tointroduce a new factor of division into French life.

So far as the unoccupied zone is concerned, the Army discipline stood up, despite the overwhelming nature of the defeat. There were few serious excesses and there seems to have been no tendency of the soldiers to turn fiercely against their officers, as the Russians did in 1917. But the French Communists evidently have their eyes on the future and are preparing to fish in any troubled waters which may become available.

Former U. S. Warship Sees Action



Wide World

Overage Destroyer Aiding Norway-in-Exile

The former United States Destroyer Evans, now known as the Mansfield, was reported to have been used by the Norwegian Navy in a raid on Oeksfjord, Norway, near Tromsoe, on April 12. Telephone and telegraph wires were cut by the raiding party before it burned oil stores and blew up harbor works. The destroyer was one of the 50 over-age American vessels traded to Great Britain in exchange for bases in the Western Hemisphere. The Mansfield and three other destroyers have been turned over to the Norwegian Government-in-Exile by the British.

How Germans Crossed Mediterranean

Continued from Page 1

ments for the army which is now attacking General Wavell's army in Libya.

On the day the convoy is to leave, as on every day, German air scouts cover the entire Mediterranean route from Gibraltar to Alexandria. Working from their bases in Sicily, the German aviators know the position of every British surface ship in that area. On this day—a typical day—they report that there are no dangerous warships within steaming distance of the crossing point by nightfall.

The convoy leaves at sundown, and by the following dawn is within the protection of land batteries on the African shore.

Constant Patrol Impossible

I say this was a typical day because the British cannot constantly patrol the Sicilian Channel. British ships have to run the gauntlet of land based German Stukas in Sicily and Sardinia. And while they are not afraid to brave an air attack, it is unwise to risk valuable ships for a mere patrol.

These ships are gravely needed elsewhere for the more important business of convoying. Moreover, a continuous patrol of the Sicilian Channel would be a highly wasteful operation. As one naval expert has said, the task of locating an enemy convoy at night, even in a restricted area such as this, is like trying to find the proverbial needle in a haystack.

There remain submarines. But these undersurface craft, which conceivably might evade the eye of the German air reconaissance, are generally helpless at night. Unless ships can be seen, torpedoes go wide of the mark. More than that, a convoy of destroyers still is a fair match for one or two submarines.

It is against this background that Tuesday's naval action against a German-Italian convoy may be understood. The Germans probably knew that the British warships were in the vicinity, and took a chance. Some feat of brilliant seamanship or good fortune on the part of the British succeeded in locating them. But the Germans need not take such chances another time.

British Action Indecisive

Seen in perspective, the latest British action is therefore indecisive. The most one can say is that it marks the first serious interruption to a continuous stream of Italian and German supply ships which have plied the Sicilian Straits by night since the war began.

I dined with an Italian shipper in Rome on the night before Bengasi fell. He was greatly worried. "I could give you the names of six of my ships," he said, "which reported by radio today that they were in Bengasi harbor. I am afraid they will all be lost."

"Have your ships been getting across steadily?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "with comparatively few losses. And they are simple merchant ships, many of them slow as molasses."

"Have they been armed or convoyed?" I asked.

"No."

This was typical of the information which reached the foreign press corps in Rome, both from civilian and naval sources in Italy. The Italians were not risking their shiny new destroyers in convoying operations. They knew only too well that their fleet was without battle experience and so desperately lacking in gun practice that it wasn't worth risking an engagement with the British.

So the Italians sent supply ships unescorted not only to Libya, but across the Straits of Otranto from Italy to Albania. They lost a lot of them, particularly in the early days of the Greek fiasco when British submarines operated unchecked right inside the Adriatic Sea. But most of the ships got through under cover of night.

The Germans were more systematic.

They had two semi-armored divisions in Sicily, which had been sent down early in December to discourage any British landing party, and to protect the German air units which followed shortly thereafter. We in Rome knew that they had ships ready to move these divisions together with their equipment to Africa in case the Wavell attack went deep.

The Germans on no account wanted General Wavell to make a junction with Gen. Mazime Weygand and his forces in French northwest Africa. Nor could they on any account afford to lose western Libya and thereby lose their bridgehead on the south side of the Mediterranean.

British Control Limited

So even as the British passed Tobruk on their drive against the Italians, the German High Command called for an Italian naval convoy, and moved the two waiting divisions by night over to Tripoli. General Wavell was prevented from going further than Bengasi, and now has been compelled to fall back.

It may be necessary, then, to revise somewhat the popular concept of British "control" of the Mediterranean sea. The British do control that sea in the sense that there is no navy to oppose them in battle. But the Royal Navy cannot be everywhere at once. There are great and widely separated demands being made upon it today, and local operations by the enemy can be carried out successfully under cover of nighttime and of air protection.

Indeed a small channel like the Sicilian Straits cannot really be called "sea," in the broad naval sense. If the enemy controls the land on both sides, a crossing is so protected by darkness, by land guns and land based aircraft that in many respects it could just as easily be called a "land operation."

With this much said, the fact remains that the British managed to locate and sink a sizeable Italo-German convoy. Can they do it again, and how often?

The future in this critical area, which focussed the attention of naval men today, will be written in terms of whether the sinking was an isolated feat, or the beginning of an intensive Battle of the Sicilian Channel.

Fixed Thanksgiving Aim of Bill in House

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Thanksgiving Day would be fixed by law as the fourth Monday in November each year and Memorial Day would be the first Monday in June, the two dates to be made legal holidays under a measure introduced today by Representative Clarence E. Hancock (R), of New York.

Among other bills introduced were these by representatives:

Michael J. Kennedy (D), of New York—To admit to the Military Academy each year two youths to be appointed by the President of the Irish Free State and Authorizing admission of two Irish Free State youths each year to the United States Naval Academy.

Leonard W. Hall (R), of New York—Directing the War Department to survey Moriches Inlet, Long Island, with a view to improving the inlet for navigation of vessels between Moriches Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

Louvain Library Reported Total Loss

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Only "twisted and molten girders" remain of the rebuilt library of the University of Louvain, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has learned in a letter from E. Van Cauwenbergh, the university librarian.

Dr. Butler, President of Columbia University, announced yesterday that the Belgian librarian informed him "the library was nearly completely gutted by fire, only a few thousand books were saved and all the most precious are gone."

Reconstructed after the first World War, the Louvain institution was in the path of the German blitzkrieg last spring.

Freezing of Steel Prices Brings Up Inflation Issue

Continued from Page 1

forthcoming and presumably the smaller companies were not notified in any case. The independent steel companies took the lead in granting the 10-cent-an-hour wage increase while United States Steel was hesitating. The expense to United States Steel is estimated at $72,000,000 annually.

Now it appears that the 160 steel companies of the country will seek modification of the Government anti-inflation order. They will ask, it is believed, possibly from the courts if necessary, to be protected against "extreme and disproportionate hardship."

For the moment at any rate, the Henderson order may set off a whole series of subsidiary questions, whether it settles the steel price question or not. The Administration has been growing increasingly apprehensive of an inflationary price spiral. Mr. Henderson's previous utterances have indicated this. Now the test step in a basic industry has been taken which will try out the efficacy of the Federal price controlling machinery.

Mr. Henderson's action came shortly after, and was presumed to be an answer to, an announcement by a steel industry spokesman that immediate price increases are urgently needed and practically inevitable. The statement indicated that the small companies would move first. The prompt Henderson counter-action showed, among other things, that the Government intends to treat the matter with a firm hand.

Food prices are also under scrutiny, and the Justice Department is planning an attack on alleged artificial increases. Within three months the Department plans to prosecute 40 major cases involving some 1,500 defendants. Among other things, the increase in sugar prices is held to be unjustified. An official said that the Anti-trust Division hopes to have nearly 150 attorneys working on the food drive by mid summer.

Mr. Henderson, a former secreporary National Economic Committee, initiated an investigation of Steel prices, and the TNEC steel studies are the most modern and comprehensive on the subject.

Having frozen the prices temporarily, Mr. Henderson plans to go over the whole situation afresh, dealing with costs and wages. He promises that if studies indicate adjustments in the schedules should be made, these will be given quickly.

Donald M. Nelson, Director of OPM's Division of Purchases, at a press conference yesterday said that the whole price situation was in rather artificial shape and that many industries had been "a little greedy."

Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, declared yesterday that curtailment of a good many civil activities involving use of structural steel is going to be necessary for the prosecution of the immense shipbuilding program, and that the supply of steel is getting to be as much of a problem as the supply of aluminum.

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U. S. Naval Material En Route to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, today revealed that $128,963,000 worth of American naval material was either on its way to Great Britain or had been ordered to be shipped as of April 14, and that the plans had already been made for shipment of an additional amount to the value of $272,422,000.

Testifying before the Truman Senatorial Committee, which is looking into defense cost and progress, Secretary Knox stated, "We are almost daily making issues to the British of material in stock which in accordance with the terms of the Act (Lend-Lease) is a charge against the limitations of prior appropriation issue."

He explained that the material being shipped is mostly from existing stocks although a little is out of current production.

Declaring that he was very much concerned over a threatened "acute shortage of aluminum," the Secretary told the Committee that he believed that it might be necessary to restrict civilian use of the product. He said that aluminum was now subject to an "indefensible monopoly" and that steps were being taken to break this monopoly.

The Secretary said that the United States had undertaken the largest naval program in history and that the Navy "deadline is always just tomorrow."

"Under such pressure we cannot sit around and theorize on how to reform," he said. "We just have to have it, we're responsible for getting it and it would be a criminal act if we didn't get it."

Explaining to the five-man committee, which is headed by Senator Harry F. Truman (D) of Missouri, the Secretary of the Navy painted a bright picture of naval construction progress and said that "practically every ship that is under construction is ahead of schedule" and that "those that are being delivered are several months ahead of their contract."

"In regard to the future difficulties, there are a number of materials that may cause a hold-up of production in the future," he said. "These are: (1)—structural steel; (2)—aluminum; (3)—(and probably the most important of all) steel forgings; (4)—armor deliveries.

In answer to criticism in some quarters that defense contracts are not being spread fairly throughout the country, Mr. Knox declared, "If we view the picture as a whole and judge by the sole test of whether our basic military objective is successfully accomplished in the limited time available, then whether a plant is located in one community or another, cannot be allowed to delay the program."

The Secretary detailed for the Committee the recent rapid expansion in the construction facilities, the amount of tonnage building and naval personnel. He revealed that whereas on July 1, 1940, the total tonnage of combatant vessels under construction was 823,335, on April 12, 1941, it was 2,226,950.

He also said that the total tonnage of auxiliary vessels had risen in the same period from 74,938 to 282,507 and that the total value of vessel contract orders placed since the first of last July was $4,476,412,021.

Mr. Knox spoke glowingly of progress on shore facilities, including new bases acquired from the British in the Atlantic, Western Pacific islands, and Alaska. This work averages 55 per cent completed, Mr. Knox said, adding:

"Sites which were without any improvements 10 months ago are today operating air stations. The training capacity of our air stations has been increased to thousands of pilots each year.

"Additional stations will be in operation before midsummer. The expansion program has pushed forward the line of defense in the Pacific by additional operating air bases which will be placed in commission between late summer and December."

He voiced an opinion that negotiated contracts, as compared with competitive bidding, had saved time and had "permitted the most efficient use of the available economic resources."

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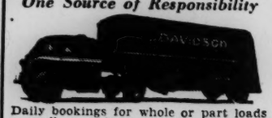
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'Tightening' the Purse Strings

By a Staff Artist

Martial Law Asked In Quake Section

MEXICO CITY, D. F., April 17 (AP)—Gen. Armando Escobar Steger, troop commander at Colima, asked the National Defense Ministry last night for martial law to prevent looting in the city of 15,000, worst hit of a score or more southern Mexico cities wrecked Tuesday by a heavy earth shock.

Eighty per cent of the private and public buildings at Colima, including the Governor's Palace and the ancient Cathedral, were destroyed.

Twenty thousand persons have moved into the tropical parks and the streets. Sheets and blankets are stretched from orange trees or cocoanut palms to forms roofs.

Government quarters here said that they believed the Nation's casualty toll would be around 50 fatalities and 250 injured.

Tuxpan, in Jalisco State, was reported in ruins.

In Mexico City, where damage estimated at more than $1,000,000 resulted without casualties, the new, $500,000 Pontiac Building, which suffered heavily, began to lean at a noticeable angle and engineers said it might have to be demolished.

Women 'Veto' 1,000 Auto Tags

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 17 (AP)—A throng of women waving overtime parking tickets marched into City Hall for a showdown yesterday and traffic officers meekly retreated to the corner.

More than 1,000 women had gathered for a weekly one-hour book review in a theater. The reviewer forgot to watch the clock, but police didn't. Parked cars were ticketed for blocks around.

Confronted with the procession, Police Chief W. H. Stone quickly went into a huddle with Mayor Don McCombs. The Mayor came out smiling—took one look at the crowd—and said:

"The occasion is extraordinary—the overtime parking penalty will not be enforced."

Lord Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—Lord Stamp, who with Lady Stamp was a victim of an air raid on London last night, was the Government's economic adviser heading a committee co-ordinating the work of several ministries.

He was well-known in the United States where he held honorary degrees from Harvard, Columbia, California, Northwestern, Johns Hopkins, Southwestern, Syracuse, Duke, and Washington and Lee Universities.

As Sir Josiah Stamp, before his elevation to the peerage in 1938, he entered the business world as secretary and director of Nobel Industries, Ltd. in 1919. He was successively a member of the firm of the Imperial Chemical Industries and dozens of other houses in British commercial life. He was chairman of the London, Scottish and Midland Railway, and director of the Bank of England.

Lord Stamp helped to draft the Dawes Plan for collection of German World War debts, and later represented Great Britain at the reparations conference in Paris which evolved the Young Plan and the Bank for International Settlements.

In the early stages of the present war Lord Stamp was an adviser to the Government of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, mapping war economy.

Since Lord Stamp's heir, the Honorable Wilfrid Carlyle Stamp, also passed on during the night raid on London, the new heir to the baronetage is the Honorable Charles Stamp.

U. S. Trade Aid Foreseen To Ease Canada War Strain

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—Joint Canadian-American action to ease the war-time strain on Canada's economic position is believed to be under discussion here between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada.

The conference which Mr. King began with the President late yesterday was resumed with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this morning, and it was announced that he would consult with Mr. Roosevelt again later, either in Washington or at Warm Springs, Ga., where the President hopes to go for a short rest sometime next week.

Although neither the Prime Minister's party nor the White House would confirm the report, sources close to Canadian-American relations have predicted that some revision of trade and finance between the two countries could be expected in view of the Dominion's increasing shortage of American dollars necessary for the purchase of war materials here.

The Prime Minister who will see President Roosevelt again next week following his long talk with the Chief Executive yesterday, will also confer with numerous other officials here, including Secretary of State Cordell Hull. This has led to the belief that other important Canadian-American issues, perhaps including that of permitting American freighters to go to Halifax, N. S., may be under consideration.

While the President has the right to remove the war-zone shipping ban from the port of Halifax, a revision of the Neutrality Law would be necessary to permit American ships to carry war materials there. Such a revision, however, would greatly relieve the current strain on British North Atlantic shipping.

The Canadian Government is known to be particularly anxious to effect a readjustment of its trade relations with the United States since Great Britain is finding it increasingly difficult to come to Canada's aid with gold or American dollars. Since Canada's unfavorable balance of trade with the United States is now in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 a month, it can pay for its purchases only through liquidating a portion of its investments in the United States.

The Canadians hope to avoid such liquidation, believing that the present close commercial ties between the two countries are beneficial to both.

Although Canada is eligible for aid under the lend-lease program, high Canadian officials are said to oppose participation as likely to cause post-war difficulties and possibly recriminations between the two neighbors. Ottawa is believed to prefer outright debt to lend-lease participation. Under the Neutrality Act, however, this country is barred from lending money to belligerents.

Many Canadians hold that trade between the two countries could be brought into a more nearly even balance if the United States would consent to purchase some of the war equipment which Canada is ready to produce in surplus quantities and for which American industry has not yet begun to tool up.

Pavelitch Holds Three Chief Posts In Croatian State

BUDAPEST, April 17 (AP)—Havas, French news agency said today that Ante Pavelitch had named himself Chief of State, President of the Council and Foreign Minister of the new separate Croat nation.

Formation of the new Government was announced by radio from Zagreb, the Croad capital.

Gen. Sladko Kvaternik was designated Minister of War, Navy, Air and Police, and Dr. Osman Kulunovitch, Vice-President of the Council.

Ministers named were Dr. Mirk Busch, Justice; Dr. Andria Bardukovitck, interior; Lovro Stupitch, Economy; Dr. Milan Budak, Public Health; Ivo Srkovitch, Forestry, and Dr. Domanscitch, organizations.

Military Attaché Sent to Portugal

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Maj. William C. Bentley, Jr., who was withdrawn as Assistant Military Attaché at Rome at the request of the Italian Government, was assigned today by the War Department to duty at Lisbon, Portugal.

The Army orders did not disclose what Major Bentley's new duties would be, stating merely that he had been ordered to proceed to Lisbon and report to the military attaché there for duty.

Reds Call Ship Seizures 'Success'

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—The trade union organ of Soviet Russia, Trud, said today that the United States action in taking over Axis vessels in her harbors had "ended quite successfully in general for Washington."

"It is very typical that a number of states of Latin America followed the United States' example," said the paper. Trud added that the incident had produced a further sharpening of German-American and Italian-American relations.

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Anti-Reform Forces Watch Kansas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—While this city is celebrating its first year under non-partisan—or, as some say, "non-Pendergast" — government, reform leaders here are not unaware of the continuing threat from the corrupt forces which supposedly have been ousted from power.

For instance, while it might be supposed that all elements of the old Pendergast machine would be wholly and finally discouraged by the defeat of their representative in St. Louis, Bernard F. Dickmann, by the Republican candidate for Mayor on April 1, some have actually expressed pleasure at this turn of affairs. For, it is pointed out, it gives the old, original Pendergast forces here an opportunity to regain the leadership of the party in the State.

Already a persistent campaign to discredit the present Kansas City reform government draws strength from the fact that an honest administration cannot grant the "favors" in matters of taxation, traffic tickets, and the like, that have made friends for the machine for years.

On the other side of the picture is the record made by the non-partisan government in its first year in office, which ended April 17. Major reductions have been made in the costs of all city departments. In spite of the fact that several hundred thousand dollars has been paid on bills left from the machine years, the city will end its fiscal year May 1 with a surplus in the treasury.

Water Department Savings

Probably the most remarkable achievement has been in the water department, where the number of employees has been cut in half. Because the savings are sufficient, $11,000,000 in water bonds due in 1942, for the retirement of which the machine administration had made no provision, is being refunded to be paid out of department revenues. At the same time a water-softening plant for which $650,000 in bonds had been voted, will be built out of income and no bonds will be issued. The plant is to be completed within a year.

Other public improvements, especially in parks and trafficways, are being pushed vigorously, after redesigning of the projects for greater efficiency and economy. Hope is expressed of stretching a little over two million dollars in trafficway bond funds to fill the chief needs, although in the machine years the remainder of the $8,300,000 voted for such projects in the Ten-Year Plan adopted in 1930 was spent without touching a large share of the major plans.

City purchasing has been put on a real competitive basis, and the resulting savings are large. The cost of garbage collection has been reduced about $100,000 a year through negotiations with the contracting company, once controlled by the Pendergast family and holding a contract from the machine administration which has five years to run. A reduction of $150,000 has been obtained in the city's annual electrical bill.

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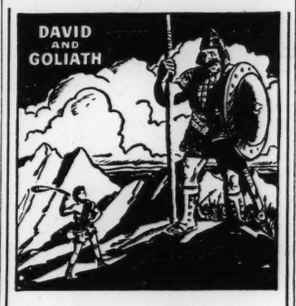

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Food Blockade Held Essential By British Minister to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17 — Great Britain will bend every effort to the total destruction of the Nazi economic war machine, and in this battle the food blockade is an essential weapon, according to Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States.

"Our attack on the economy of Germany's war machine must be total," the envoy said in an address before the 24th annual dinner of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents at the Lotos Club last night.

"We must try to keep from it the raw materials upon which renewal and expansion depend. We must force it to search constantly for alternative raw materials and embark upon more cumbersome methods."

The inclusion of food in list of articles restricted by the British blockade of the European continent is necessary, Sir Gerald held, in order to force the Nazis to disgorge for the benefit of the civilian populations of formerly neutral countries the foodstuffs they looted from them; to force them to provide from their own stores for those living under their sway, and to force them to release involuntary labor and prisoners from working in munition factories and to send them home to produce food in their own land.

"We wish," he continued, "to oblige Germany to accept her responsibility as an occupying power or to face the unrest and resentment of her subject people: we wish to oblige her to define for all time the real meaning of 'the new order' in Europe."

The British envoy predicted that the economic reorganization of Europe after the war would be so difficult it would have to be handled by governmental action.

"To restart the economic machine will necessitate not only the provision of initial supplies of raw materials, but also the maintenance of the population on a reasonable standard of living until the normal commercial and financial channels of supply have been revived and the economic machine has picked up its own momentum," he declared.

"Our aim is to break the hold of the occupying power as quickly as possible, and at the same time be ready to repair the havoc which the Germans have created in the civilian life in Europe."

Robert Waitham, correspondent of the News-Chronicle of London and president of the Association, presided at the dinner.

Latex Tank Linings Army Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, April 17—Tank crews of Uncle Sam's new mechanized forces are going to have it "pretty soft" with a new Akron development recently announced.

No longer will the crews on these most formidable of blitzkrieg vehicles come out of service with their faces and heads scarred and battered.

New tank linings made of 100 pounds of air-cell latex sponge will take up the shock. The material has the same cushioning qualities as that used in mattresses and upholstery.

The Army's new M-3 tank, weighing 25 tons and mounting 75 mm. cannon and machine guns, will become one of the most comfortable of vehicles with the addition of the cushioning material, J. H. Connors, Vice-President in charge of mechanical goods sales of the B. F. Goodrich Company, declared.

In the new tanks developed by Capt. Joseph M. Colby of the Army, not only the gun turrets, hatches, recoil guards on guns, and commander's turret, but even the ammunition clips are being covered with the air sponge latex.

Denmark 'Dismisses' Washington Envoy

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, via Berlin, April 17 (AP)—Denmark's Minister to Washington, Henrik de Kauffmann, was formally dismissed from the Foreign Service yesterday on the grounds of "misusing the King's name," the Foreign Office announced.

[Mr. de Kauffmann, who concluded an agreement for United States protection of Greenland, is still recognized by the U. S. State Department, although the German-dominated Danish Government declared he was without authority to make the Greenland deal.]

The Foreign Office statement said he "increased the difficulties of his Government, grossly betrayed the State authorities, and concluded an agreement which was against the country's security and interest."

Legal proceedings under the Danish penal code will follow, it concluded.

Put on Denver Auction Block

Part of Martha Blous Collection

Left: Antique French mirror was part of the $30,000 collection of antiques sold in Denver, Colo., recently. Right: An old maple chest and a comb back Windsor chair were among choice antiques of the Martha Blous collection. Also shown in the picture are three girandoles with crystal prisms, a pair of Chelsea hounds, lamps, and vases.

Antique Sale Stirs Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Antiques and art objects valued at $30,000 recently were sold at the Martha Blous auction, one of the largest of its kind ever held here.

For Martha Blous, collecting had been almost a career. She had traveled widely, had gathered treasures from abroad, and from the homes of some of Denver's first citizens who needed cash during depression years.

The articles were moved to a display room and inspection was invited. Here were convex Colonial mirrors once owned by H. A. W. Taber; treasures garnered from the estate of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Collins, owners of Denver's first art store, who hauled their goods across the plains in covered wagons 80 years ago; Seth Thomas clocks; hobnail glass; sparkling garnet brooches . . . a carved walnut desk said to have been owned by Gen. William J. Palmer, builder of the Rio Grande Western and Mexican National Railroads.

One museum piece, an extremely rare, double-keyboard melodeon of rosewood sold for $65. A very old, square piano sold for $8.00. Fine mahogany and satinwood chests brought the price of new pine.

But when a piece of majolica, or milk glass, a Staffordshire toby mug, or a crystal candelabrum was placed on the turn table the women were so enthusiastic the auctioneer had to restrain them.

There were rarities which represented lost arts; copper lustre pitchers, candy paperweights with miniature gardens made of the curlyque ends of peppermint sticks.

A pair of Royal Sevres hanging lamps, cobalt blue with cupid-decorated panels, sold for $35 each, to a Spanish countess. A mysterious bidder bought oddities—a life-size wooden camel, alleged early Americana — an ancient, three-pronged wooden pitchfork. "For my playroom," he said. A pair of exquisite mirrors in gold-leaf frames of fruit design, which had come from France in better days, brought $200 . . . And a wooden Indian with his back gouged out, for a corner to fit into, brought $35.00.

Coal Pact Up to South

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said today that the Union was willing to resume negotiations with southern coal mine operators for a new industry-wide wage contract to end the Appalachian bituminous shutdown.

Mr. Lewis' announcement came as northern operators of the eight-state Appalachian area and Union negotiators were formally ratifying a new two-year wage contract designed for the Nation's soft coal industry as a whole, and which southern operators had previously announced was unsatisfactory to them.

In a telegram to L. T. Putnam, leader of southern operators who last week bolted the joint wage conference, Mr. Lewis proposed that the Union and the southern operators convene in New York tomorrow morning "for the purpose of negotiating a wage scale for mining areas represented by yourself and your associates."

This proposal, the Union chieftain added, was made at the request of the Federal Government through Dr. John R. Steelman, Chief Federal Conciliator, who for more than two weeks has tried to help labor and management break the industry's involved wage dispute.

Mr. Lewis asked Mr. Putman to advise him at once whether the southern operators, who produce about 35 per cent of the Nation's soft coal, would agree to continue wage negotiations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lewis summoned to an afternoon meeting the Union's policy committee to receive and either approve or reject the wage contract negotiated yesterday which, it was unofficially reported, provided for a $1-a-day increase in northern Appalachian mines and $1.40 a day increase in southern bituminous fields—thus stipulating a basic $7-a-day wage throughout the area.

The southern operators previously had urged that the dispute, which has kept most of the nation's mines—and 400,000 miners—idle since April 1, be put before the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and had said they would take no further part in the Appalachian wage conference.

Strike Curb Is Urged

CLEVELAND, April 17 (AP) — Federal legislation outlawing all strikes except those for "legitimate labor objectives" was urged today by Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of antitrust law enforcement.

In an address before the Cleveland Chapter of Smaller Businessmen of America, Inc., he expressed the opinion that some jurisdictional disputes, strikes against National Labor Relations Board finding, and labor agreements constituted restraint of trade.

To Seek Pay Raise

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., April 17 (AP)—Wage increases of 15 cents an hour for 20,000 workers in five plants of the Aluminum Company of America will be sought in negotiations beginning Monday; Nicholas A. Zonarich, International President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Aluminum Workers Union, said today.

The Union also will request adjustment of wage differentials, which, Mr. Zonarich said, varied as much as 14 cents an hour between Northern and Southern plants. Plants at which the Union holds contracts with the Company are located in New Kensington, Alcoa, Tenn.; Detroit, Badin, N. C., and Edgewater, N. J.

Basic pay at the New Kensington plant is 65 cents an hour.

Hours Worked in Virginia Show Big Rise in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—On the basis of the number of occupational accidents reported, the Virginia State Industrial Commission estimated that the total hours put in by workers in Virginia industry during March were 42.8 per cent greater than hours worked in the same month last year.

There were 19 fatal and 10,929 non-fatal occupational accidents in the State during March of this year.

Construction work showed the biggest boom.

An increase of 12.3 per cent was noted in March working hours, as compared to those for February.

Strike Is Averted

GRANVILLE, N. Y., April 17 (AP)—Union votes last night ended a strike affecting 250 employees of the Telescope Folding Furniture Company here since March 24, and averted a threatened walkout of 550 workers in nine slate quarries in eastern New York and western Vermont.

The United Furniture Workers of America (C. I. O.) voted 143-10 to accept terms reached with the company.

Boeing Plant Union Feels 'Reds' Grip?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Labor which is producing flying fortress bombers at the Boeing plant here for both the United States Army and for Britain is in what may be described as a "minority turmoil." At a recent "show-down" on the issue of alleged Communism, out of a membership in the Aeronautical Union of 9,000 only 2,000 were present and approximately 1,000 voted. It is this lack of participation in union meetings which, as much as the issue itself, is seen as significant.

Union meetings, although they have been relatively small, have been unruly, even resulting in acts of violence. For this reason the Boeing Union, Local 751 of the International Machinists' Union, A. F. of L., has been temporarily suspended by the International President, Harvey W. Brown. Meanwhile, in pursuance with provisions in the Constitution of the I. A. M. the Executive Council of the International will study the situation and make a final decision.

The present situation began to develop in November when a trial board of the Local found 16 members guilty of Communist activity. Meetings concerned with the passing upon the guilt of these members have been held since this time. The turmoil which has ensued Mr. Brown lays to "the Communist cells and units that have during the past three years been submarining Lodge No. 751."

Indifference to the issue at stake evidenced in lack of attendance of meetings, especially at the last session before suspension which was intended to have filled the Civic auditorium, led the Seattle Times to conduct an informal survey among workers in the plant as to their failure to attend. Result of this survey and of interviews conducted by others reveals many reasons.

Boiled down, reasons given reveal that the great body of workers are absorbed in their work and want to be left to pursue it free from union embroilments.

New Steel Strike

TRENTON, N. J., April 17 (AP)—C. I. O. organizers called a strike today at the steel wire and cable plants of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, but plant spokesmen said only a wire rope shop was shut down.

About 1,000 workers were absent from the two Roebling plants in Trenton and Roebling, N. J., company representatives said. The company has recently employed 5,000 workers, some on defense orders.

Coal Rule Eased

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Defense Price Administrator, has ruled that soft coal operators who have resumed production under retroactive wage agreements may sign collateral agreements with purchasers so as to receive an agreed sum covering their extra costs, thus modifying an order freezing soft coal prices as of March 28.

New Plane Service Brings Alaska Within Day of Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—One day from Seattle to Fairbanks is the latest word in fast moving aviation accomplishment in Alaska. Tomorrow it will be something new. There is hardly a place too remote for some sign of the aviation network that covers the Territory.

The new service to Alaska was inaugurated by Pan American Airways on March 20 without fanfare where in less tumultuous times it might have been announced that now a business man may fly from New York to Fairbanks in approximately 28 hours, or a mining man or his airmail may leave Seattle in the morning and be in Fairbanks in the evening.

Three new 14-passenger Lockheed Lodestars, said to be the "world's fastest air transports," are in the Seattle-Fairbanks service. They stop in Juneau and at Whitehorse, meanwhile crossing international borders four times before reaching Fairbanks. In May the service will be increased from two to four times weekly. Pan American recalls that in 1931 the typical landplanes cruised 123 miles an hour. The handsome new Lodestars have a cruising speed of 246 miles an hour.

Statistics on aviation in Alaska make just as graphic reading all along the line. As issued by the Alaska Aeronautics and Communication Commission, in 1932 airplane passengers in Alaska numbered 2,171 as compared to 31,435 in 1940. In 1930 air miles covered were 331,591 as compared with 3,598,790 in 1940. Freight figures in a land of vast distances and intensive mining operations jumped from 94,701 pounds in 1930 to 4,315,660 in 1940.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority at Anchorage reports 155 active planes in 1940 with 20 new planes not recorded, all in all, an increase of 75 per cent over the previous year. Pilots are trained at the University of Alaska. There are today 175 flying fields in Alaska, most of them built by the Territory, including fields at such well known points as Cordova, Goodnews Bay, Juneau, Kotzebu, Ophir, Tin City and at such picturesque places as Cache Creek, Haycock, Kiwalik, Ninilchik, and Goodpastor.

These do not include Army and Navy Flying Fields which account for a good share of the $54,000,000 being spent on defense construction in Alaska. The need is recognized for improved landing fields throughout the Territory, many of them being not more than good clearings. In his 1940 message to the Secretary of the Interior, Gov. Ernest Greuning said, "The increasing need for more and better airports in Alaska cannot be overemphasized, especially when these facilities are associated with the national defense program."

Governor Greuning in the same report speaks of the co-operation that exists between Government and private agencies. Pan American speaks of the same thing. According to those who know, there is a vast co-ordination, all over Alaska, of Weather Bureau, radio stations and communications system, forming in itself a widespread auxiliary to Army and Navy defenses.

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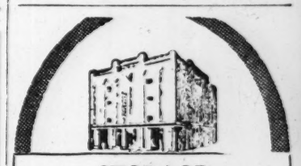
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Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs
Chapter Eleven

At Matthews' threatening offer to say who it was who had really thought of having the wedding at the house, who had caused the plundering of his garden, both children could see Aunt Sarah flinch. She had looked so handsome and so happy a moment ago; his hard words had driven all the bright look from her face. What she would have said is hard to tell, but at that moment Mildred opened the door and ushered in the minister. He was wreathed in smiles, for this was a wedding on which he had really set his heart.

"I know you are as glad as I am," he said to Aunt Sarah. "What a delightful idea to give the little bride your support and the happiness of remembering it as being in this house. What a bower you have made it. Let me see, where am I to stand?" More wheels were heard outside. Emily came in, looking very pretty, very shy, very determined. Two or three girls of her own age had come with her.

Hiram Stone followed quickly, looking far more nervous, but just as determined as Emily. Mrs. Hoskins was everywhere at once. From her beaming face you would have thought the whole enterprise was hers alone. There were greetings, laughter, a flutter of talk, then the music, the solemn silence, the sacred words.

Mrs. Hoskins cried, as someone always has to do at a wedding. But the bride's face was steady and calm. Hiram Stone looked as though he could hardly contain his happiness. The music began again, the talk burst out, the marriage was over, it had really been accomplished. It was time to cut the cake, everyone was happy—except perhaps Matthews glowering in the background. But Matthews and his objections had actually been forgotten.

A Successful Occasion

Everything was finished at last, the supper eaten, the bouquet was tossed, Emily White—Emily Stone now, had shed tears over trying to thank Aunt Sarah and the last sound of wheels had died away. Aunt Sarah once more took command of things. "We'll leave everything, don't try to clear up, any of you, tonight. Run up to bed, Sylvia, good night, Larry. Mrs. Hoskins, I think we can congratulate ourselves on a very successful occasion."

She swept away upstairs. There still had been no questions asked or answered as to where the plan had really come from. In the morning, Aunt Sarah did not come down to breakfast. Matthews drove Sylvia and Larry away to school. He did not speak a word for the whole of the five miles.

Only when he put them down, rather farther from the school than he had ever left them before, he made one remark. "You will have to look sharp tomorrow. I am to fetch you at three o'clock and take you home. I will just have time before I go for my day off. If you're late I won't be able to wait for you."

He himself was late that afternoon. He kept them waiting before he came to take them home, and carried them with him in the car while he did a number of errands.

The Story So Far

Matthews, Aunt Sarah Thurston's gardener-chauffeur, who ruled the household, disapproved strongly of the wedding breakfast she was giving ing at her home for the young village teacher. To upset her, he threatened to tell her how the idea had originated. It was John Highbury, her artist nephew who lived next door, who had thought of it and suggested it to her through Sylvia and Larry, her young niece and nephew who were making a long visit with her. Family differences kept Aunt Sarah and John Highbury apart. Sylvia and Larry determined to be friends of John and they were eager for old disagreements to be settled.

There was no time to go up the hill and report to John Highbury about the wedding. After dinner, just before beginning to do lessons, they turned on the radio. In the midst of jingling music, and a snatch of a play, they heard an unexpected interruption.

"Storm warnings issued. Area of low pressure moving north from the West Indies. Ships that are about to sail should watch for further reports." The sea seemed rather far away from the safe valley village of Bethesda, New Hampshire, and the hillside above it.

Matthews Is Firm

Aunt Sarah had tried to make other arrangements about getting to the Garden Club but had not met with much success. She would have to give up the idea of attending unless Matthews would show himself willing to stay at home. Matthews knew it, but was firm. This was his day and he was going. He would leave after bringing the children home from school and be gone until the next afternoon.

They had come home next day, and were getting out of the car, with Aunt Sarah standing on the steps asking whether they had brought all the bundles from the village. The air was heavy and hot for the end of September, everyone had been restless at school without knowing why. Mrs. Hoskins looked flushed and disturbed as she came out on the porch to speak to Aunt Sarah.

"There's something gone wrong again with the grates of the kitchen range, ma'am. I can't shake them down, any way at all. It's going to be a bad thing indeed to try to get dinner with the range out of order."

Everybody who keeps house in the country gets used to these small mishaps which are so easily put right in a town or city, where service is available at the call of a telephone. There is always some one particular thing to be done, some special person to be sent for, when each of these small things happen, when the lawn mower goes out of order or the kitchen sink is stopped or the rain has washed gutters in the gravel of the drive. To have the kitchen stove go wrong was one of the more serious accidents.

"It's Sam Waddell that always fixes it," Mrs. Hoskins reminded Aunt Sarah. "But he hasn't any telephone. You'll have to send to fetch him."

Aunt Sarah and Mrs. Hoskins both looked at Matthews and he looked at his watch. "It's my time to be off," he announced firmly. He drove the big car into the garage and backed out his own little one. Mrs. Hoskins looked hopefully and reproachfully at Aunt Sarah and everyone knew that Aunt Sarah could have ordered him to stay, at least could have insisted that he stop on the way and leave word with Sam Waddell. But one more dispute with Matthews was more than Aunt Sarah could face. She let him drive away without a word.

Fetching Sam Waddell

"There's the station wagon, ma'am. I could take that and go up to get Sam." She spoke disdainfully. She could have made Matthews do the errand, but she had left it to Aunt Sarah.

"I shouldn't like to have the station wagon go up that narrow lane," Aunt Sarah said. "No, the children will go. I know they are willing to, aren't you? It won't take them long to go over the hill and tell Sam."

They would be glad to. Sylvia and Larry looked drooping from the heavy, unseasonable heat. They dropped their books on the table inside and hurried away.

"Do you think it is going to rain?" Sylvia asked.

"I don't know," Larry answered. "How strange everything feels, soft and wet, as though it were August and had just rained hard."

They made their way along the road that crossed the hillside, then up the steep lane, which forked half way up, with one branch leading to John Highbury's house and one to Sam Waddell's. As they came up to the house, Mrs. Waddell was taking in her washing, hurrying in the desperate manner of people who are trying to save the dry wash from coming rain.

A Rising Wind

The children ran to help her, carrying armfuls of the stiff, clean-smelling clothes to drop them into the basket and rush back for more, picking up the basket between them finally and racing for the house. Only a few drops fell, a fine sprinkle, but everything had been put inside safely and in time. Sam was out in the barn, Mrs. Waddell told them. He and young Sam were just driving in the cows for milking. "Why, the rain has stopped already," she said. "It was nothing but a shower after all."

When they went out to speak to the older Sam they found them both with their hands full trying to get the cows into their proper places. More than one mild old bossy was plunging and mooing and rolling her eyes, the horses were stamping restlessly in their stalls.

"Can't think what's got into them," young Sam said. "It's plain enough that there's a storm coming, but nothing to make a fuss like this about." Larry gave Aunt Sarah's message and the older Sam said he would go down in half an hour.

"Hadn't you better wait, and go down when I do?" he urged the children. "I don't think you can get all the way back to your Aunt's house before the rain."

No, they could not wait. They could get to the house on the hill in plenty of time and, even if John Highbury were not at home, they would wait until the first shower was over. It could not be a very bad storm. Sudden, violent downpours of rain were due in the summer but not the autumn.

As they came out of the barn the smallest Waddell, Sam's very little brother, feeling the rising of the wind, had run inside to get his kite and send it up. They helped him launch it into the air, as he held the string and Larry ran with the kite. Without any apparent doubt or hesitation it mounted up and up, rising to a great height. It had reached the end of the string and ought to stand there, bowing and fluttering, as they stared up at it. But small Harry cried out suddenly, "Why, what's it doing? I can hardly hold it." As they stood staring upward they saw it plunge, then it split across, and all at once blew into shreds and scraps that streamed away on the wind. The string dropped, sprawling across the long slope of the hill.

(To be continued next Thursday)

"Learning the Tribal Song," a painting by Bert Phillips

Let Us Make a Print

Photography Primer—18

By Jacob Deschin
Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

If you have never made a print before, prepare for one of the biggest thrills of your life. In developing the negative, you have accomplished only a means to an end. And that end is the final print, or enlargement. The print, which gives back to you on paper the scene you photographed, is obtained by passing light through the negative. The steps that complete the process of printing involve a routine very similar to that you carried out in developing the negative from the exposed roll of film.

The two procedures are very much alike. Just as the film, after it has been exposed in the camera, shows no image until after it has been developed, so the printing paper, after being exposed to the negative, remains as white as when it was taken from the packet. It is only after a short immersion in the developer that the image "comes up" and our picture finally makes its appearance.

The printing paper is coated with light-sensitive chemicals, just as the film is. It receives an exposure through the negative, either in contact with the negative or by projection of the negative from an enlarging camera onto paper on an easel. This latter process is used when the photographer wishes to make a larger print than the original negative.

What Happens in Printing

If you will look at a negative by transmitted light, that is, light behind the negative, you will observe variations in the transparency of the image. This will help you to understand what happens in printing. Some parts permit the light to come clear through, while other parts more or less block the light. The clear portions indicate shadows in the subject. No silver deposits were left in those areas, because they did not reflect light. The semi-transparent areas, in various degrees of blackness or density, indicate differences in the effect of the light on the film. These shades of blackness, together with the clear areas, make up the image.

The simplest way to print from a negative is by contact printing. Place the negative and sensitized paper face to face (emulsion to emulsion) in a so-called printing frame. This frame has a glass front and a hinged-spring back. Now lay the glassy side of the negative against the glass. You then cover the negative with the printing paper, its emulsion side facing the negative. Close contact between the two is effected by closing the hinged back.

You may use an ordinary white electric bulb for the printing light. Hold or place the printing frame two or three feet away from the light, the glass side facing it. The time of exposure will depend upon the general thickness of the negative and the type of paper you are using. After a few seconds, turn off your light.

Developing Your Print

Your dark room should be equipped with a light, to which the paper is relatively not sensitive, so that you may carefully watch each step in the developing and fixing process. You can easily obtain an inexpensive light box of this kind.

When the paper has been exposed for the required length of time, open your frame; remove the paper and immerse it in the developing bath.

Before you start printing operations, be sure to set up your three trays—developer, rinse and fixing bath—just as you did in developing your film. For contact printing, the developing time is usually 45 seconds. At the end of this period, you should quickly remove the print from the developer, rinse it in the second tray, and then immerse it in the fixing bath. Leave it there for 10 or 15 minutes. You may now turn on the room light, as the print has been "fixed," and it will not be harmed by the white light. Wash your print carefully for about an hour in running water, swabbing it with cotton, chamois or viscose sponge to get rid of the excess water. Then lay it on a blotter to dry.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on the page For Young People on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

Charles H., of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, wrote such an interesting note with a letter to be forwarded to a Mail Bag correspondent in Oregon, that we shall share a few lines of it with you.

"I already write to Ohio," he says, "and I thought it would be very interesting to write to Western America. . . . I should like to mention how much The Christian Science Monitor is appreciated over here. Copies are distributed in the Post Office here and they are read through and through by all ranks. It is truly an international daily newspaper, in fact the only American newspaper worth reading here."

Thanks, Charles, for the compliment, and we are delighted to have you among our readers.

Invitations to Correspond

Pamela D. S. (17), of Los Angeles, California, is in high school in California but her home is in Canada. She spends summers in the Canadian Rockies on their dude ranch. Outdoor life and sports are her chief enjoyments and history and geography are most interesting to her. For that reason she would like to correspond with someone in the Eastern Hemisphere or in South America.

Nancy C. (12), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been reading the Mail Bag for a long time and enjoying it. Now she would like to hear from girls her age living anywhere at all. She is in the eighth grade and enjoys music, all sports, and stamp collecting.

Olive S. (12), of Ridgefield Park, N. J., thinks the Mail Bag is one of the interesting features of the page For Young People and would like to write to someone in Central America. She is studying about Central America at school this year. She enjoys all sports, music, drawing and scout work.

Kathleen Rae Mc. (11), of McMinnville, Oregon, enjoys reading The Christian Science Monitor very much. She is in the sixth grade and would like to correspond with someone her own age in the eastern part of the United States. She likes nature, and has a dog, cat, bantam chickens and pigeons which she shares with her brother. She has also taken piano lessons for six years.

"I should like to correspond with a boy 12 to 13 years of age in the West Indies or South America," writes Ted H., of St. Louis, Missouri. Ted raises pigeons and would like especially to correspond with a boy who has similar interests.

Here is a quotation from a letter from Barbara E. T., of Wakefield, Massachusetts, who says she looks forward "to each Thursday and the Page for Young People."

"I have been a regular reader of the Mail Bag for some time. At present, I correspond with a girl in Scotland. I should like to correspond with a girl of 17, in either Australia, France, or New Zealand.

"I shall graduate this June from high school and I plan to attend a junior college. I enjoy all types of sports, knitting, reading and sewing. I like animals very much. We have three dogs, a Great Dane, an Orange Belton Setter and a Cocker Spaniel."

Virginia H. (17), of Lansing, Michigan, writes that she has already "made many wonderful correspondents" through the Mail Bag. She would like to correspond with girls in Hawaii, South America, Mexico, and Australia, or from any part of the United States. She is interested in music, sports, cooking and journalism.

Grace E. (18), of Oak Park, Illinois, is another old member of the Mail Bag who says that the friends she has already made through it have given her a great deal of pleasure. She would like to make more Mail Bag friends and would like especially to correspond with girls in foreign countries and those interested in journalism. Her chief interests are music, languages, world history and affairs.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who ask to have their names published in the Mail Bag should mention in their letters the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

A "Good Turn" Party

The story of the party which Girl Guides all over England rallied to give as a Christmas treat for Londoners who had lost their homes through the air raids is still timely. Parcels of all shapes and sizes poured into the Imperial Headquarters in Buckingham Palace Road, so many that the staff lost count. They contained clothes for children of all ages, food, toys, blankets, quilts, books, Christmas puddings. A number of pound packets of sugar and other commodities told of Good Turns done by many Guides who gave up their rations in order that others might have them. Two big carloads of clothing and toys were taken to a South London Mission for distribution; other carloads went to Dockland; 25 family parcels were made up for Bermondsey, and another collection was sent to Fulham.

Perhaps the most interesting fact about this effort of the Guides is that it represents their annual Good Turn party which, in peace time, was held in London, each member bringing a gift. Last Christmas there could be no party, but the Guides sent three times as many gifts as in previous years.

Winchelsea Withstands the Sea

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—5

By Clarissa Lorenz

Only the prospect of equally fascinating Winchelsea, a bare half a league onward, prodded us out of our little attic room in Rye, with its wavery, low ceiling and wavery, oaken floor, its mullioned windows of hand-blown glass and its time-polished carved furniture. Emily heard that at least one American tourist visiting Rye had offered to move the Mermaid Inn by sections to his home state, Connecticut. Today the idea must seem less bizarre to the natives, with Nazi bombs levelling ancient towns to the ground.

We were lucky to have seen, still intact, Lamb House, the early Georgian gem where lived the American writer Henry James, and later the English writer, E. F. Benson. Emily was greatly taken with the Garden Room, a wing detached and connected with the house by a short corridor, from which the householder could enjoy his large, old-fashioned garden. Gardens were a rarity in crowded Rye.

As for the Mermaid Inn, it contained about everything an antique collector could wish. There was a smuggler's passage, reminding us of the days when silks, jewels and perfumes were tactfully imported from France without benefit of the customs appraiser. There was a hiding-place in the great old chimney, reminiscent of the Napoleonic wars and Huguenot migration.

On Romney Marsh

Romney Marsh, with its sheep and criss-crosses of willow-flanked dykes, distracted us momentarily from Winchelsea, so we detoured off into a lonely, narrow road. It was barred near a little toy cottage. We tumbled off our bikes as an old woman came out of her hut to ask us for a penny.

"Oh, is this a toll gate?" asked Emily.

"No, it's a sheep gate," she said in broad Sussex dialect. "There are no fences along here. I'm really supposed to keep it open, but they critters stray so."

Overhead I saw what the English so charmingly call an exultation of larks. The music sifting down from the blue was so joyous and Handelesque that I forgot the Highway Code for Cyclists, Rule No. 67: "Keep a straight course and do not wobble about." At that moment, a large black plough-horse rounded the corner, being led home by its master. I knew I was going to run into that horse, and fear was father to the deed. The instant I reached the beast, I fell into an overgrown ditch of nettles. The horse gazed down at me with admirable restraint as I got up, nettled in more ways than one.

"I hope I haven't hurt your horse," I said lamely.

"It don't seem so, Miss!" And chewing industriously on a grass-blade, the farmer waved the reins. "Chk! Chk!"

The spectacle of a grown-up falling from her bicycle must have amused him, for in England children are taught to cycle as soon as they've stopped crawling.

A Spectacular Origin

We had turned back into Winchelsea Road when Emily suddenly said, "Kodak!" and pointed to a rotund ruin. I stopped and aimed my camera at the grey sea fortress built by Henry VIII. Landlocked for about a mile, it stood on a broad spit of shingle. Unlike its cousins, the Martello towers, it was apparently never occupied.

Winchelsea is also perched on top of a steep hill, overlooking the sea. But this ancient town has had other foes than man, and it boasts a spectacular origin. Its predecessor was drowned. One of thirteenth-century England's greatest and busiest seaports lies at the bottom of the sea, just off the Rye golf links. The original Winchelsea was one of the first naval, mercantile and shipbuilding ports of England. It was battered and ravaged by the storms of 1250 and 1252, but carried on a precarious existence until 1287, when the sea finally won.

Cyclists' Delight

We walked our bikes up the steep, hedge-lined hill, marvelling at the deft way drivers manipulated their huge busses through the ponderous old gate and round the sharp curve that climbs past the house where Ellen Terry, the noted Shakespearean actress formerly lived.

Looking beyond the fringe of bath-houses facing the sea (they have all been washed away by a more recent if minor tempest) we watched the little white Channel steamer gliding along the blue. This medieval town, built by King Edward I, is the cyclist's delight, for it is mostly one long street, with inconspicuous shops. You think you're admiring an exquisite Tudor house (and so you are), but above the door is a discreet little sign saying, "F. Vidler, Greengrocer."

At the other end, aloof among fields and lanes, stood New Gate, the original entrance to the town. It is symbolic of the once besieged Winchelsea. All the stirring pageants and scenes that the sleepy, sequestered town had witnessed by land and by sea are expressed in this ruinous embattled archway. The French effected an entrance by reason of its very remoteness. There it stood in rural isolation, guarding an insignificant road to Pett. Though entwined with foliage, it was still fairly well preserved. We could see no drum towers, but a fragment of the old town wall was still attached. In all England, there is to our knowledge no other mediaeval city gateway so unaccountably situated, or such a misnomer!

Retracing our steps to Rye, we ran into a shower and hoped an obliging sun would make us a rainbow. We wanted to test the veracity of that old raconteur, a legend in Rye, who insisted that he had once walked from Rye to Winchelsea under a rainbow.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

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Bees Open Home Stand Against Dodgers—Absence of Hatch Handicaps Jumbo Team

Errickson or Jim Tobin Likely to Face Brooklyn

BULLETIN

The third and final game of the Red Sox-Washington series was postponed this afternoon because of cold weather and wet grounds.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's second big league baseball opening of the week is scheduled for the Allston Hive tomorrow afternoon, when Casey Stengel brings his 1941 Bees into town for their home inaugural with the Brooklyn Dodgers. As Governor Leverett Saltonstall is in Virginia, Lieutenant Governor Cahill will make the occasion official by tossing out the first ball. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and other high officials of the city, state, army, navy, air and marine corps will be on hand. The traditional march to the flagpole will be done, as usual, by a picked squad of marines and Jimmy Coughlin's band.

The Hub's first National League series of the spring runs only two days, but includes three games. On Saturday the Bees and Dodgers keep morning and afternoon dates, thereby giving fans an opportunity to watch the annual B. A. A. Marathon in between. The morning game on the holiday starts at 10:30 and the afternoon contest at 3:30.

Errickson or Tobin

As Joe Sullivan was due to pitch the series final in Philadelphia this afternoon, Stengel will probably use either Dick Errickson or Jim Tobin here tomorrow. Bill Posedel is not ready. He needs a few more days of rest. Errickson and Tobin each went four innings in the Shibe Park opener on Tuesday, and either should be able to come back tomorrow and give the Dodger hitters a battle.

Critics agree that if Stengel's pitching is at all respectable this season, he will make a serious bid for the first division of the National League. Casey has one of the best infields in baseball, a little more punch than he had a year ago, and a team hustle that equals any in the big leagues. In the first two games, the inner defense clicked off three double plays. A year ago Sisti, Miller and Rowell paced the circuit in twin outs, and now have the added support of Dahlgren.

Newcomers Hitless

It will be noticed that as the Bees split their first two Phillie dates, neither Dahlgren nor Earl Averill, the center fielder, made a hit or drove in a run. Averill, of course, did not appear in the opener. But when these newcomers find their eyes at the plate, the locals will be far more potent against enemy pitching.

Gene Moore, whose batting style was changed by Stengel late last season, is off to a running start this spring. Miller, although his average was a mere .250, had driven home four runs at the end of the second game. Max West had accounted for three tallies. Judging by their work in recent weeks, Eddie and Maxie are headed for their biggest years at the plate. The manager will probably start Averill in center field for a while and switch to Johnny Cooney in the late innings to strengthen his defense. John is still in a class by himself chasing down a fly ball.

Sox in Phillie

Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be in Philadelphia, helping the Athletics inaugurate their home season. Singles are booked for Shibe Park tomorrow and Saturday. On Sunday the Sox open a three-game series in Griffith Stadium, Washington. The first East-West series starts on April 29, with the Bees at home and the Sox touring.

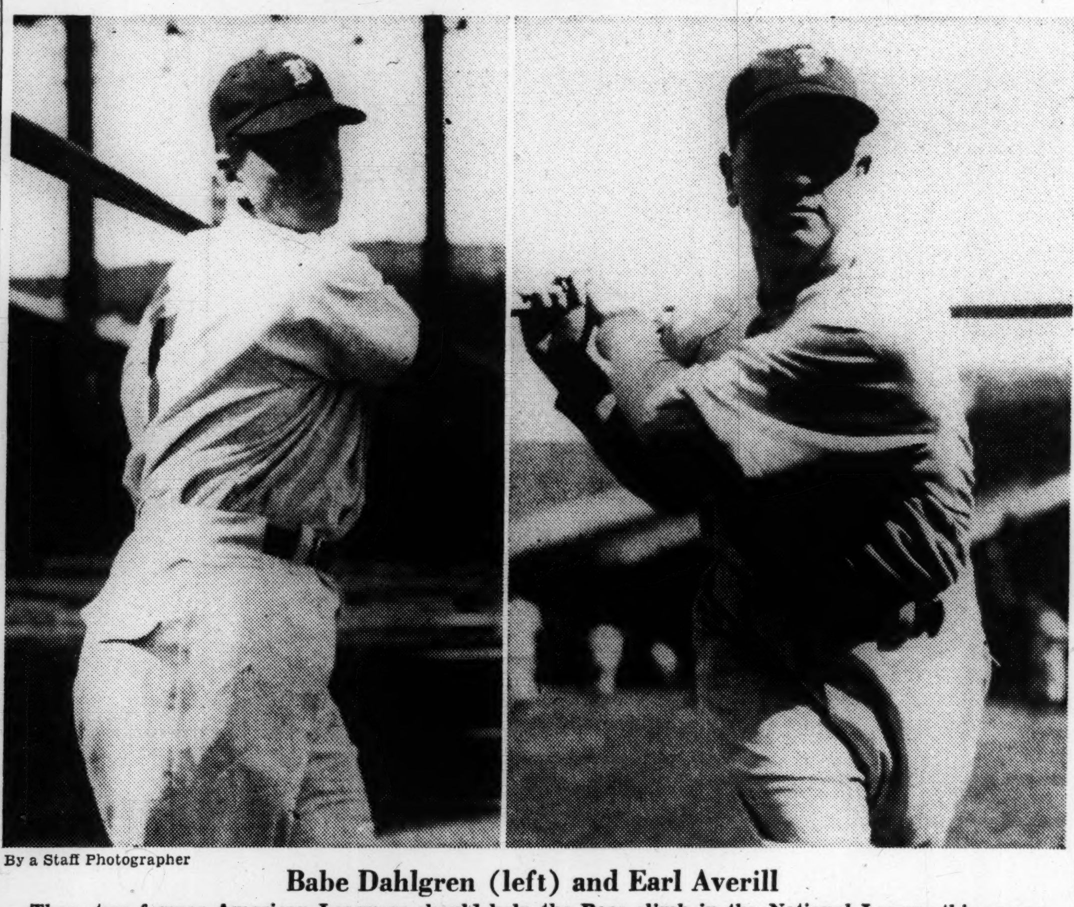
As the Red Sox proved during their first games with the Senators here, their ability to slug the ball makes them a prominent factor in the American League pennant race. Nobody expects them to win the flag. But if Joe Cronin and his mates continue to pound balls as they have against Senatorial pitching, not even the better balanced Indians or Yankees will be able to stop them. Hitting as the Sox are, they hardly need top-notch hurling or an air-tight infield.

Rally in Ninth

With Cronin, Frankie Pytlak, Bobby Doerr and Pete Fox setting the pace, the Sox piled up five homers, one triple, four doubles, 16 singles and 15 runs in their first two encounters with the Senators. In each game they had to score three runs in the ninth to keep the fans happy, but they had the power to do it. Yesterday successive homers by Doerr and Tabor, after two were out, tied the score in the ninth. Fox's single in the twelfth settled the issue.

Pytlak, with his five hits in eight tries, his stolen base and hustle in the first two games, has won the acclaim of Hub fans. Frankie has had to handle seven pitchers in two days, but the blame for this can hardly be placed on his shoulders. The former Clevelander is easily the most capable all-round backstop Fenway Park has housed in several years.

Two New Faces in Boston Debut Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Babe Dahlgren (left) and Earl Averill

These two former American Leaguers should help the Bees climb in the National League this season. With Dahlgren at first base, the locals boast a great defensive infield. Averill, who divides center field with the veteran Johnny Cooney, supplies added punch.

Fred McGlone Again Seeks B. A. A. Honor

The last of the first eight place winners in the 1940 race has now entered for the 45th Annual B. A. A. Marathon run, to be held next Saturday, April 19, starting at 12 o'clock noon on the Hopkinton Road and finishing in front of the old B. A. A. clubhouse on Exeter Street in Boston sometime around 2:30 p. m. Fred McGlone of the Norfolk Y. M. A. of Roxbury will wear No. 8 in Saturday's race.

McGlone, one of the outstanding New England long distance runners, will be making his third start in a B. A. A. Marathon. In 1931 he finished in 11th position and, of course, last year he was eighth. Many of the Marathon prophets predict that the Natick boy, wearing the colors of the Roxbury Community House, will have to be given every consideration when naming the winner for Saturday's classic.

Other entries announced yesterday by Marathon Director Tom Kanaly include George Patrakos, Lowell, who finished 25th in the 1940 race; Robert H. Toombs, Melrose Post No. 90 A. L.; Diomeli Martori, Charlestown; Louis Carcerano, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury; Harvey Lichtenstein, Millrose A. A., New York City; Walter H. Lillyman, Pat Smith's All-Stars, Foxboro; Lloyd E. Anderson, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury, and Phillipe Discoteau, North Adams, Mass.

The list for the Marathon now totals 146. Positively no post entries will be accepted at the starting point on Saturday.

However, in order not to deprive any Marathoner of any chance of winning this year's race the Athletic Committee will accept entries up to 12 o'clock noon today. After that hour it will be too late for any aspirants for Marathon honors to compete in the 1941 B. A. A. American Marathon.

The entire course is in perfect condition and all the necessary arrangements have been completed for policing and roping in the towns and cities through which the race will pass.

This year's race is wide open for all of the top-ranking runners are so evenly matched that any one of a number of them can come home in first place.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Jersey Reds, Union City, (N. J.) professional basketball team, won American Pro League title.

Loss of Star Pitcher Felt By Tufts Nine This Spring

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A brisk April breeze blew across the broad reaches of Boston University's Nickerson Field yesterday, as the Terriers warmed up for their initial home baseball game of the season against Tufts. Coaches Mel Collard of B. U. and Judge Ken Nash of the Jumbos held a short pre-game conference and we caught the judge just as the confab was breaking up.

"Tufts this year?" he began. "Well, I think we will be about average. We will win our share of games and lose the others. Each year we break about even—last year we won 10 and lost seven, and the year before we won eight and lost eight. Our main trouble this spring is that we have no Allan Hatch to pitch for us."

The Jumbos' mound staff without Hatch is below the level of the past three years, but it still should prove satisfactory. Jack Dowd kept eight hits pretty well scattered against Yale last Saturday but lost 3-0, while Dowd and Olaf Olsen gave nine hits yesterday as the Jumbos bowed 6-5. These two hurlers may find themselves in time for the game with Springfield at Medford Saturday.

Three Lost

Hatch, last year's captain, was the main loss for Tufts this spring, although the team is without the services of two regular infielders due to graduation. Joe Dineen is gone from first base and George Chiros left a hole at shortstop. These three boys possessed much of the Jumbo punch at the plate, for in addition to winning 18 games as against 10 losses in his varsity career, Hatch often produced the hits that broke up the ball game, while Dineen and Chiros were also well up in the batting order.

"Yes," Judge Nash went on, "this might be called a veteran club and while that fact helps us some, it doesn't mean quite as much to us as it would to other teams. I am not trying to alibi, but we do not get really outstanding ball players at Tufts, or when they do appear they are something of a rarity. The boys are just out for the fun of it and few of them play summer ball. Their inexperience, despite their status of veterans, often costs us the game."

Minus Fur Coat

Wearing dark sunglasses but minus his huge fur coat which is as distinctive to the Jumbo nine as P. T. Barnum's elephant, Jumbo, is to the college itself, Judge Nash went on to name his starting lineup. "Frank Bennett leads off again as he did last year and will continue to play centerfield. Al Shapiro, who usually plays shortstop but who gave way yesterday to Chief Boston because of an injured foot, bats second, while Tommy Lee in right field and Art Harrison in left come third and fourth.

"The rest of the line-up in order," he continued, "includes Capt. Mark Hanabury at third, Lou Gessay at second, Howie Redgate at first, Grant Curtis or Ben Gaieski catching, and the pitcher. Our hitting will be fair as usual, and if our pitching holds up we may pull a surprise here and there."

Game a Toss-up

Yesterday's game was a toss-up both before and during the contest. The Jumbos outhit the Terriers, 11-9, and could have put their score out of reach of their opponents, but B. U.'s pitcher put on the pressure and fanned Dowd with two out in the ninth and three Tufts runners on the bases.

The Terriers scored first in the second, making two runs with the aid of two Jumbo errors. Both teams got a run in the fifth, Tufts went ahead 4-3 in the seventh, B. U. tied it up in the eighth, and in the ninth the home forces scored two runs to one for their visitors to win. Charlie Thomas, the Terriers' football hero, hit a ball into the tennis courts for a home run in the fifth.

B. U. Track Hopes High

Boston University will present the best-balanced track squad it has had in Coach Win Marling's nine years at the University this coming spring. This information comes from the Terrier track mentor who feels that he has no outstanding weakness in any one event, which is most unusual. But to offset this, his only fear is that lack of depth may hurt if anyone should drop out.

The two standouts on the team this year figure to be Capt. Bill Floring and a sophomore by the name of Bill Mays. Floring will compete in both the low and high hurdles and the high jump, and figures to be a consistent point winner. Mays is Coach Marling's best dash man and will run the 100 and 220. In addition he will take part in the high jump and the running broad jump.

Last winter, Mays unofficially broke the University high jump record when he cleared 6 feet, 1½ inches. Officially, he shattered the university running broad jump in the National A. A. U. championships in New York last winter when he jumped 21 feet, 9⅞ inches. Oddly enough, just a few minutes before making this jump, Dick Herlihy, another standout Terrier performer, had broad jumped 21 feet, 1½ inches in the same event to establish a new record for the University.

Dashmen

Looking at the events individually, Mays will be the Terriers' only real threat in the 100. In the 220, Ed Henley and possibly Herlihy will also compete. The last two named will also take part in the 440, together with Dick Hayes. George Byrom and Johnny Watson will handle the half-mile. While Warren Goodie and John MacPartlin will be in the mile. The veteran Jack Fredriksen, cross country captain, will head the two-milers assisted by Lennie Harris and Howard Gibson.

In the field events, George Dewsnap, veteran pole vaulter, will be pressed by Bob Karcher, Harris, and Ed Henley. Mays and Floring will be in the high jump, together with Clarence Davis and Bob Wheeler.

The javelin event caused Coach Marling some concern when Bill Landers, veteran from last year, gave up track to go out for crew. However, Bob Natti has come along so rapidly that he should be able to equal or better Lander's best marks of last year. Walter Williams, who is doubling in baseball and track, will restrict his field activities to the javelin only.

Weak in Hammer

George Mover and Charles Stabile will double in the shot put and discus. Mover figures to be one of the outstanding field event men on the squad. The hammer throw will be the weak link in the squad according to present indications, for in addition to the veteran Pat Giblin, only Jim Sullivan is available.

Around these boys Coach Win Marling is building his track hopes for this year. The unusual part of this squad is that Floring, Fredriksen, and Natti are the only seniors on the squad. The others are sophomores and juniors and should form a nucleus for a great squad next year.

Spring Membership
6 Months
$8
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.

Ready to Beat the Band

Queen Husky, two-months-old Siberian Husky who has been officially accepted as mascot for Northeastern University. The dog was presented to the university by Mrs. Milton Seeley of Chinook Kennels, Wonalancet, N. H.

Baseball Today

American League

Washington at Boston postponed.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

National League

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	1	0	0	1	0	1
Finney rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fox lf	7	0	3	3	4	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	1	1	15	0	0
Cronin ss	4	3	3	7	1	6	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	2	5	5	6	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	1	4	1	3	1
Pytlak c	4	1	3	4	7	0	0
Wagner p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Judd p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
§Hale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	8	13	24	36	18	2
WASHINGTON							
Case, rf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Cramer, cf	6	1	1	3	4	0	0
Chapman, lf	6	1	2	2	1	1	0
Lewis, 3b	5	1	3	6	3	4	0
Travis, ss	5	0	3	5	3	3	0
Myer, 2b	6	1	2	3	3	3	0
Archie, 1b	6	0	1	1	12	0	0
Ferrell, c	4	1	2	2	5	0	0
Evans, c	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Masterson, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Bloodworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Welaj	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carrasquel, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dean, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	48	7	16	25	34	¶15	1

*Batted for Masterson in eighth. †Ran for Bloodworth in eighth. ‡Batted for Judd in eighth. §Batted for Hughson in ninth. ¶One out when winning run was scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Boston	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	—8
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	—7

Runs batted in, Cronin, Travis 2, Lewis, Doerr 4, Fox 2, Cramer 3, Ferrell, Tabor. Two-base hits, Case, Pytlak, Myer, Cronin. Three-base hits, Travis, Cramer. Home runs, Cronin, Lewis, Doerr, Tabor. Hits off Masterson, 8 in 7 innings; off Wagner, 13 in 7 2-3 innings; off Judd, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Carrasquel, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hughson, 2 in 1 inning; off Dean, 1 in 1 inning; off Harris, 1 in 3 innings; off Anderson, 2 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on bases, Washington 13, Boston 15. Stolen base, Pytlak. Sacrifice hits, Wagner, Carrasquel, Finney. Base on balls, by Masterson 7, by Wagner 7, by Carrasquel 3, by Dean 2. Struck out, by Wagner 3, by Masterson 3, by Carrasquel, by Hughson, by Harris 2, by Anderson 2. Double plays, Myer, Travis and Archie; Tabor and Doerr; Evans and Travis. Wild pitch, Masterson. Hit by pitched ball, by Anderson (Di Maggio). Winning pitcher, Harris. Losing pitcher, Anderson. Time, 3h. 20m. Umpires, Quinn, Grieve and McGowan. Attendance, 5,200.

Husky Win Produces Foster

Northeastern University's sensational 9-0 opening-game victory over Boston College caused considerable excitement in New England baseball circles, but it had another important effect. It brought pitcher Charlie Foster back to the fold.

Foster, big speedballer from Lynn, was undefeated as a junior last year and helped Northeastern win in the New England College Conference League championship. Coach Herb Gallagher was counting upon him to be a mound mainstay for the 1941 team.

Heavy Schedule

The Lynn boy is taking a chemical engineering course at Northeastern, however, and the studies are exacting. In addition to a full class schedule, Foster has lengthy laboratory assignments almost every afternoon. For that reason he decided that to study, play baseball, and commute to Lynn would be too much.

Foster so informed Gallagher a fortnight ago, and Herb took the news philosophically. He knew that without Foster, the pitching staff would be woefully weak, with sophomore Fred Rice the only student starting hurler. Inasmuch as he graduated from Northeastern himself, Herb knew that Foster was not fooling about the assignments, however.

Was in Stands

Then came the opener with Boston College. Foster was in the stands and watched his 1940 teammates pound out 13 hits while Rice allowed the Eagles only three. He saw Oscar Khederian and Al Pajonas come up with fielding plays that rated top applause. He saw rookie Yorker Trullson make three safeties in his varsity debut. He saw Walter Urbanik continue the clutch-hitting streak that started last season.

All those sights were too much for Charlie. He climbed out of the stand after the game and waited until a flock of well-wishers, including a pair of major league scouts, had finished congratulating Gallagher. Then he walked up and said shyly, "I can't go through another afternoon like this. Have you another suit, coach?"

Drew Uniform

Gallagher replied, "You bet, Charlie. We'll be glad to have you with us." He might have said a lot more, but Herb is not at all a sentimentalist, and he takes things as they come.

Foster drew his uniform this noon and is starting work tonight.

He and Gallagher are working on a plan whereby he will hold individual drills more or less at his convenience. This will enable him to limber up his arm every day without necessitating his staying around the field until seven o'clock.

The Huskies open defense of their league crown at Rhode Island State on Saturday, and Charlie may pitch two or three innings just to get his hand in. Johnny Urban, screw-ball artist, is expected to get the starting assignment against the colorful Rams.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	2	1	1	0	2	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Moore rf	3	1	2	4	4	0	0
Averill cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	1	7	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Berres c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Salvo p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	4	6	8	27	12	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Bragan ss	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Marty cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Benjamin rf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Etten 1b	3	0	1	1	11	2	0
Litwhiler lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Nagel 2b	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
Livingston c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
May 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
Pearson p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Rizzo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunner p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	3	3	27	12	1

*Batted for Pearson in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Phila.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in, Moore 2, West, Miller, Litwhiler. Three-base hit, Moore. Double play, Rowell, Miller and Dahlgren. Left on base, Boston 5, Philadelphia 5. Base on balls, by Salvo 5, by Pearson. Struck out, by Salvo 5, by Pearson 2, by Brunner 2. Hits, off Pearson, 5 in 8 innings; off Brunner, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Pearson, Averill; by Salvo, Livingston. Wild pitch, Pearson. Losing pitcher, Pearson. Time, 1h. 46m. Umpires, Ballanfant, Barlich and Pinelli. Attendance, 2,516.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

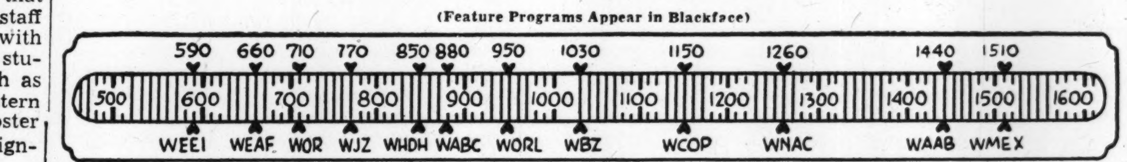
6 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good-Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
9 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Don Lindley's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentals; Intermezzo.
Second Spanish Hour
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Brad Reynolds, tenor; U. S. Marine Band.
Third Spanish Hour
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Caribbean Melodies.
Second English Hour
10 p. m.—News in English; Viennese Ensemble; First Piano Quartet.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1410kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Washington Senators	Sports and music
3:30	Food News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	baseball game; Jim	Sports and music
3:45	News: Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Britt, announcer	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Red Sox vs.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Washington Senators	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	baseball game: Jim	Marion Elliott, songs
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Britt, announcer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	"Let's Dance"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Who's News"
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	"Here's Morgan"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	views	Yvette	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Fireside Time"
8:00	"Talent Tourna-	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Russian Choir
8:15	ment": E. East, mc.	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	Local speaker
8:30	"City Desk": news-	NBC Concert Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	NBC Concert Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse:	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Civil Service Club of	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	quiz program	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	Boston Banquet	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	**News; America's Town**	**well; Rosemary Lane;**	**Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	**Meeting of the Air:**	**Brian Aherne; orch.**	**fonietta**	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**"Why Strikes in De-**	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:	**fense Industries?"**	Barrymore; D. Lamour	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:30	questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Listeners' Playhouse:	**Chicago Symphony Or-**	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:45	News; Sports	First Piano Quartet	dramatization	**chestra: Dr. Frederick**	Charles Vincent
11:00	Weather Music	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Stock, conductor**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music: records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Parade of the News:	"Day's End": music
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	recorded	"Day's End": News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	Musical program	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	As You Like It	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake": sketch	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	"Variations"	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	'New England Cupboard'	Community Recreation
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"	Vagabonds Quartet	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Edward W Fitzgerald	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	Navy Flying Cadets	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	Don Artiste, pianist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	Hour: Walter Blaufuss	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl": sk.	Jean Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News, Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Concert Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Light of the World"	William Shea, comment	Sing Song Time
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	U. S. Army Highlights	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45	"Home of Brave"	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Bees vs. Brook-**	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**lyn Dodgers baseball**	Sports and Music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	Sports and Music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**nouncer**	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Bees vs. Brook-**	Novachord Impressions
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch	**lyn Dodgers baseball**	Bob Huston, songs
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	**nouncer**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Lexington Minute Men
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Lexington Minute Men
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Shain Sisters' Trio
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	The Aristocrats	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Sterling Young's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	**John Gunther, comment**	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Fort Devens Radio Party	The Staley Players:
8:15	**Charlie Cantor and**	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Fort Devens Radio Party	drama and music
8:30	**Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	Laugh 'n' Swing Club:	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	**chorus; or.: News**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	vocalists; orchestra	Oleander Male Quartet
9:00	**"Great Moments**	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**from Great Plays"**	gram; Bailey Sisters	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Propaganda Analysis"	cal Album"
9:30	**Playhouse: dramati-**	"Your Happy Birthday":	"Rhyme and Rhythm	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**zation; music**	variety program; News	Club": variety	show	cal Album"
10:00	**"Hollywood Pre-**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	"Wings of Destiny":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	**mieres": drama**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Fantasy in Melody	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Cats 'n' Jammers	Charles Vincent
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music: recordings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"The Vagabond's Trail":	"Day's End"
11:45	Raymond Scott's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 261 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8:30 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—Sunday, April 20, 1 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Bangor—Monday, April 28, Sunday, May 4, WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc 25.4m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield — Week of April 28, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
Springfield—Week of April 21, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10.45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 18
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, April 18

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by record.

For Friday, April 18

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc) reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—5 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Csardas"; News in English; Composition by Liszt; National Anthem; Rakoczi March, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Listening Post," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Talk by Alexander Keith, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Commentator: J. B. McGeachy, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain," BBC Salon Orchestra, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2135

Third Annual Football Coaching School in Florida to Be Held August 18-23

Frank Leahy to Teach Again at Daytona Beach

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—For the third straight year, Frank Leahy, newly appointed head football coach at Notre Dame, will serve as a member of the staff of the Daytona Beach coaching school, Dates for the school are Aug. 18-23.

There are other well-known coaches who will serve with Leahy. They are Tom Lieb and his assistant at the University of Florida, Larry Mullins; Bo McMillin, head football mentor at the University of Indiana; Bernie Shively, line coach at Kentucky, and Adolph Rupp, basketball coach at the University of Kentucky.

George Trogdon, head coach of Landon High School at Jacksonville, and L. L. McLucas, who is coach at Seminole High of Sanford, Fla., are putting on the school for the third straight time.

First Venture Lost Money

Their first venture, first coaching school of such importance to be held in Florida, was a financial flop but a success from every other standpoint. The school last year was successful on all counts, and Trogdon and McLucas are expecting an even larger attendance this summer.

Leahy has served on the staff every year and each year he has been connected with a different school. In his first year, he had just resigned his post as line coach at Fordham University to become head coach at Boston College.

Now, after leading the Boston College team to a victory over the University of Tennessee last New Year's Day, he is made head mentor at Notre Dame, the school where he played football.

Three N. D. Men

The coaching school this year will have three Notre Dame men on it. Besides Leahy, Lieb and Mullins also learned their football at Notre Dame. Lieb served as coach at Notre Dame for a brief period in 1931 when Rockne was indisposed.

McMillin, who won fame in his playing days at Centre, is one of the top-notchers in the football coaching profession. Indiana each year is right up among the leading teams in the Western Conference.

Shively, who learned his football under Bob Zuppke at the University of Illinois, is Ab Kirwan's No. 1 assistant as line coach at Kentucky.

Trogdon and McLucas count themselves as fortunate in lining up such a strong staff to handle football and doubly so for getting Rupp back to handle basketball.

High Ranking

Rupp, a colorful figure in the coaching profession, had his Wildcats in the finals of the Southeastern Conference tournament late in February but they just couldn't win this time from Tennessee. Nevertheless, Rupp's ranking as one of the best cage mentors in the country did not suffer.

High school and college coaches from all over the South as well as many Eastern and Midwestern points attended the school last year.

* * *

Miami University's tennis team, the claimant of the National intercollegiate championship last year, took a beating from Rollins College's great tennis team last Saturday afternoon on the Rollins' courts, 5-1.

The defeat did not affect Miami's National championship standing though, because Rollins' team is made up of three freshmen, and S. I. A. A. Conference ruling does not permit varsity competition with freshmen on the team.

Davis Only Upperclassman

Bob Davis, a senior from Erie, Pa., is the only upperclassman on the squad. Jack Kramer, No. 1 man, Ed Alloo, No. 2 man, and Ed Amark No. 3 man are first-year men at Rollins. They have three more years at Rollins to play varsity tennis.

The defeat given to Miami will serve a warning to all colleges that Rollins College will certainly be a strong contender for the national title next year. Bob Davis, the No. 4 man on Rollins' team is the only man on the squad who will graduate this spring.

Immediately after the match last Saturday, Kramer and Alloo and Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy, Rollins' women aces who didn't see action last Saturday, departed for Houston, Texas, and the River Oaks Tennis Tournament—a gala affair which started Monday.

C. J.

A Royal Welcome to Eli

Wide World

Yale Rugby Team Visits Nassau

Nassau, Bahamas—The Duchess of Windsor and the Duke of Windsor welcoming the Yale University Rugby team to Nassau recently where they played three games with the Nassau team. At right is Capt. Harry Wheeler of the Yale team. The proceeds of the games were donated to the Red Cross and the War Materials Funds. Yale lost all three games.

Cricket's Greatest Bowler Accused of Hitler's Tactics

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—William J. O'Reilly, world's greatest cricket bowler, stands accused of frightening batsmen with "Hitler intimidation tactics."

The indictment is made in a letter O'Reilly has received from an Adelaide fan who watched him rout South Australia's team in the last big game of the season.

It should not be imagined from this that O'Reilly hurls the hard leather ball along with the blitzkrieg speed of Harold Larwood, one-time Nottingham terrorist, and makes a habit of trying to hit batsmen's legs or ribs. Because the velocity of his bowling is fairly gentle. It is classed as medium-slow.

The Adelaide complaint is based on a charge that O'Reilly placed an infielder (the equivalent of baseball's third baseman) within one yard of the batsmen. This is an over-statement of the case; the fielder was two yards away.

O'Reilly's demeanor is not that of a misdoer conscious of his guilt. He has not even bothered to point out that the two umpires had power to intervene if the close fielder was obstructing stroke-movements, but had no authority to stop the batsmen from attempting powerful hits to scare the intruder away to a safer distance. All the great bowler is doing about it is to add the letter to his collection of souvenirs.

Nicknamed "Tiger"

We don't know what Hitler's nickname in the Wilhelmstrasse is, but O'Reilly's is "Tiger," because of his unflagging determination and the way he "disguises fair nature with hard-favored rage" in the manner King Henry V advised at Harfleur.

No one looks less like Der Führer. The man who has brought down the British Empire's best batsmen is taller than 6 ft., has sandy hair, doesn't keep his top lip in partial ambush, and weighs 203 pounds.

But he relentlessly blockades batsmen into subjection, and bellows appeals to the umpire for justice when a leg, instead of a bat, is used to keep the ball from the stumps. Once, with affected innocence, he asked an unresponsive umpire: "Where's your dog?" The umpire said he owned no dog. "Well," said O'Reilly, "you're the first blind man I've seen without one."

As O'Reilly lopes rhythmically to the bowling crease-line, he swings his simian-length right arm like a pendulum, with the wrist crooked. He drags his fingers across the ball, as it leaves his hand, to give it one of the spins that keep the batsmen guessing.

Spins From Ground

Your correspondent recalls one American visitor's surprise at finding that, in cricket, the ball is thrown on the ground, not as a gesture of pique, but as an integral feature of the game. What the ball does as it bounces makes it much more difficult to hit than when it comes direct through the air.

In addition to making the ball swerve, pause, float, or dip in its flight, O'Reilly persuades it to turn to either side from the ground or go straight on, at unpredictable paces and heights—anywhere between hip and mid-shin. He is 35, but is likely to be still in the front rank when peace bring resumption of international cricket.

Now an Army physical instructor, Lieut. Don Bradman, world record scorer, batted only four times in big matches. Twice he was caught out first ball, an unprecedented calamity which caused a greater buzz in Australia than anything Mr. Matsuoka has said, to time of writing.

Outstanding batsman of the season is Sid Barnes, 23, self-possessed, quick-footed, and compactly-built. He scored 1,050 runs in 14 innings. In six innings, Barnes made 100 or more—a tally which usually takes him about 2¼ hours' batting.

Score-Box Excitement

To the uninitiated, cricket rivals chess for protracted dullness, but those who understand its ritual believe it is crammed with a wider variety of incident than any other sport.

Score-keepers at an O'Farrell Cup match became so excited that they forgot to pencil down a boundary hit which would have given Junee victory by one run over Wagga. Before the omission was discovered the players had left the ground. A re-play has been suggested.

R. R.

Cleveland's Milnar Shows Critics 1940 No Mistake

By the Associated Press

For reasons that never have been very clear, a lot of people in baseball do not think Albert Joseph (Happy) Milnar is a first rate pitcher, although he won 18 games for the Cleveland Indians last year. His critics have pointed out that, although he was a tremendous success in the Southern Association, he was no great shakes with Milwaukee in the American Association or with Cleveland in two seasons preceding 1940.

He worked fractions of 23 games for the Tribe in 1938 and finished with a record of 3 and 1 and an earned run average of 5.03. The next season he worked in 37 games and won 14 and lost 12.

New Orleans Success

Now it looks like the big Southpaw may be able to convince the skeptics that his steady, effective effort last year was his real gait, and that his two seasons with New Orleans, where he won a total of 46 games and lost 18, were no mistake.

Milnar shut out the Chicago White Sox 6-0 on two singles yesterday. He was as superb as the Cleveland fans had expected Bob Feller to be the day before. The hits he gave came in succession in the fifth inning after two were out and only one other Chicago batter got on base in the whole game.

The Indians themselves were rationed to six hits, but one of these was a three-run homer by Hal Trosky and another was a two-run circuit clout by Roy Weatherly. That brand of play against a club as formidable as the White Sox showed why Cleveland ranks up front among the American League pennant contenders. Other flag hopefuls in both leagues were treated as roughly yesterday as they had been on opening day.

Reds Lose Again

The world champion Cincinnati Reds were cut down again by the St. Louis Cardinals 4-2 with Mort Cooper besting Johnny Vander Meer. Cooper gave only five hits and fanned seven. Vander Meer gave seven and struck out eight, but also walked six. He weakened in the ninth to give up two runs and the ball game.

Brooklyn was bumped a second time by the New York Giants 3-1 in another pitching duel. Harry Gumbert held the Dodgers to five hits and Kirby Higbe, victim of four errors by his infield, gave the Giants six—one of them a single by Harry Danning with the bases loaded.

Manuel Salvo held the Phillies to three hits as the Boston Bees banged out a 4-1 triumph.

Yankees Beaten

The New York Yankees dropped a slugging session to the Philadelphia Athletics 10-7. Among the A's 13 hits were two home runs and a single by Dick Siebert and a homer by Bob Johnson. Five runs were bunched in a big sixth inning. Nelson Potter plodded the whole route for the A's, yielding 10 hits, including round-trippers by Twink Selkirk and Joe Di Maggio, who also had two doubles and a single.

Detroit's American League champion Tigers made a delayed start at St. Louis and were beaten 8-1 by the Browns, just as they had been on opening day last year. Elden Auker muzzled the Tigers with four hits, while the Browns tore into Buck Newsom and Dizzy Trout for 14 and crowded seven runs into the eighth inning.

The Boston Red Sox took their second straight from the Washington Senators 8-7, but had to go 12 innings to do it. The Sox came from behind to tie the score in the ninth with three runs on homers by Bob Doerr and Jim Tabor and won out on Pete Fox's third single of the day, scoring Dom Di Maggio from second.

Ten Tournaments On Schedule For Summer Campaign

With the start of the fourth annual Goodall round-robin tournament at Fresh Meadow Club at Flushing, L. I., May 22, the summer golf tournament campaign will officially get under way. According to Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the P. G. A., this event will send the touring pros off in search of $75,000 in prize money, which brings the total purses for the year close to the $200,000 mark.

Other events are due to be added to the list in the near future. Ten tournaments have already been scheduled and five others are tentatively arranged.

The list now includes the following events:

May 22—Goodall tournament, Fresh Meadow Club, Long Island.
June 5-7—U. S. open, Fort Worth, Texas.
June 13-13—Mahoning Valley open, Girard, Ohio.
June 18-22—Inverness round-robin, Toledo, Ohio.
July 7-13—National P. G. A. championship, Denver, Ohio.
July 18-20—Chicago open, Elmhurst Country Club.
July 24-27—St. Paul open.
Aug. 7-9—Canadian open, Toronto.
Aug. 28-31—Hershey, Pa., open (tentative dates).
Sept. 4-7—Tam o' Shanter open, Chicago.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	2	.000
Brooklyn	0	2	.000

Results April 16

New York 3, Brooklyn 1.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh at Chicago (rain).

College Tennis

Presbyterian 9, Boston College 0.
Columbia 7, N. Y. U. 2.
Upsala 8, Pace 1.
Navy 9, William and Mary 0.
Furman 7, Erskine 0.
North Carolina 8, Michigan 1.
V. M. I. 8, George Washington 1.

College Golf

Duke 27, Fordham 0.
Georgia 17, Michigan 4.

Terrier Coaches Will Be Honored By Sports Group

"Friends of Boston University Athletes" will honor 14 B. U. coaches and its Director of Athletics with a dinner at the University Club next Wednesday evening. This unusual testimonial has been planned for some time to pay tribute to a staff that has done much to boost the prestige and morale of Boston University in athletics.

The oldest member of the coaching staff who will be honored is Capt. Jack Wallace, veteran swimming mentor who completed his 19th season at B. U. last month.

An unusual feature of the coaching staff as far as major sports are concerned is that every mentor has been with the university five years or better with the one exception of crew, and as this sport is only going into its third year officially, Coach Jim Manning has yet to win his five-year stripe.

Win Marling, track coach, has been at the University nine years; Pat Hanley and his two grid aides, Walt Holmer and Bob McKelvey, completed their seventh season last fall; Mel Collard, baseball and basketball coach, has been on the staff for seven years; and Dr. Wayland F. Vaughan, hockey mentor who is at present in Florida on a leave of absence, has handled the puck chasers for 12 years. It is unfortunate that Dr. Vaughan will not be present at the dinner, but he has taken a sabbatical leave of absence and will be the only coach missing.

Other coaches who will be present are: Walter Pauli, fencing coach, Sydney Borofsky, assistant hockey coach; Lt. James Hughes, rifle coach; Sgt. Walter Cook, assistant rifle coach; Bill Croke, freshman baseball coach; John Ricker, Jr., assistant track coach; Charles Glovin, wrestling coach and trainer; and Director of Athletics, Dr. John M. Harmon.

Senior vs. Perry

PINEHURST, N. C., April 17 (AP)—Walter Senior of Louisville, Ky., was matched against Fred Perry and Richard Skeen, Hollywood, Calif., opposed Joe Whalen of Hollywood, Fla., in semifinals of the Pinehurst professional tennis tournament today.

Senior moved into semifinal round yesterday by defeating Jan Kozeluh of New York, 7—5, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. Other places were decided Tuesday.

Doubles semifinals matched Perry and Vincent Richards against Senior and Whalen. Lloyd Budge and John Hendrix of Annapolis, Md., were paired against Jan and Karel Kozeluh for the right to meet Skeen and Johnny Faunce of Los Angeles in the other semifinals.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Princeton 9, Columbia 5.
Army 11, Amherst 5.
Pennsylvania 6, Yale 4.
Brown 13, Lowell Textile 1.
Temple 9, Lehigh 1.
Dickinson 5, Delaware 4 (10 innings).
Stevens 3, Drew 2.
Duke 7, N. C. State 1.
Western State T. 6, Ohio 2.
St. John's 14, Wake Forest 9.
Rutgers 18, N. Y. U. 16.
Michigan 6, Navy 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
New York	1	2	.333
Detroit	0	1	.000
Washington	0	3	.000

Results April 16

Boston 8, Washington 7 (12 innings).
St. Louis 8, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 10, New York 7.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Freshman Year in Majors

If early returns mean anything, this should be an interesting year for freshman ball players. As the major pennant races started to take shape this week, both leagues boasted a generous assortment of rookie talent.

In the National League the Chicago Cubs set the pace by fielding no less than four new men on opening day. Jimmy Wilson had Ed Waitkus on first base, Lou Novikoff in left field, Lou Stringer at shortstop and Clyde McCullough behind the plate. Waitkus is a lanky southpaw who grew up in Cambridge, Mass., within a stone's throw of Harvard, but who preferred baseball to the college campus. He hit .303 and drove in 91 runs for Roy Johnson's Tulsa club last year.

Novikoff Hitless

Novikoff, otherwise known as the Mad Russian, shattered the dreams of practically every pitcher in the Pacific Coast League last season. He led the circuit with a .363 average and 171 runs batted in. Although Lou went hitless on opening day, California critics maintain he will be the rookie of the year in the National League. Stringer has never been a good hitter, but a couple of Red Sox who played on the West coast in 1940 say he is as good a defensive shortstop as they ever saw. McCullough hit .324 for Buffalo last season.

The lowly Phillies let a trio of freshmen break in against the Bees on Tuesday. Stan Benjamin was in right field, Nick Etten at first base and Tom Livingston in the catcher's outfit. Etten, who had a big year at Baltimore with an International League run producing leadership of 128, got off to a flying start up here by getting four hits in four tries against Dick Errickson and Jim Tobin, one of them a homer. Benjamin, like Danny Litwhiler, joined the Phils in time to play a few late '40 games. Doc Prothro also has Bill Nagel, formerly with the Athletics, at second base. In the same game, the Bees introduced Don Manno, an outfielder from Evansville, and Lew Gremp, an infielder from York, Pa., as pinch hitters. Neither delivered, however.

Adams Wins Opener

As the Giants edged the Dodgers in the Ebbets Field inaugural, Ace Adams, a Nashville rookie, was credited with the victory. The thick-set right-hander hurled the last three innings, yielding only one hit and was in there when the Terrymen pushed over the deciding tallies. The Dodgers started the campaign minus new faces. At Cincinnati, Walker Cooper and Frank Crespi helped the Cardinals defeat the world champion Reds. Crespi was around Sportsman's Park for a while last season, but found time to appear in 151 games at Rochester. Cooper, brother of Mort, a Cardinal hurler, comes highly recommended from Columbus, where he was a good double-A hitter. Although still green as a receiver, he has the support of Manager Billy Southworth. Gus Mancuso has taken Cooper under his wing.

In the American League, it was only natural that Connie Mack should come up with the largest assortment of newcomers. The leader of the Athletics played Eddie Collins Jr., in right field, Larry (Crash) Davis at second base and Pete Suder at the hot corner. Connie predicts Collins will eventually be a better ball player than his dad, which may be nothing more than a gesture to give the boy confidence. However, young Eddie has the equipment, including speed and power, and should be all right. Davis was a baseball and basketball star at Duke a while back, and signed with the Mackmen as a free agent. In his '41 start he collected three hits facing Red Ruffing. The A's picked up Suder in the draft from Binghamton. Joe Beggs, the Cincinnati fireman, was instrumental in getting Pete into pro ball. Pete is a six-footer and has a great arm.

The Red Sox took their opener from Washington, with Earl Johnson the winning pitcher. This is Johnson's second year in pro ball. He came out of St. Mary's College in California last spring and made Joe Cronin like him. Earl prepped at Rocky Mount under Heinie Manush and is now in the American League to stay. The Senators opened with George Archie, out of Seattle, on first base.

Everybody in baseball knows about Phil Rizzuto and Gerald Priddy of the Yankee camp. Already New York critics are calling Phil the top rookie of the year. He has everything, and will hit better than a lot of people suspect. Joe McCarthy opened with Johnny Sturm on first base, but as soon as Priddy shakes his injury, John will be replaced by Joe Gordon. Look for the Rizzuto-Priddy combination to lead the league in double plays.

Eleven-Stroke Lead

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 17 (AP)—With an 11-stroke lead over Defending Champion Jean Bauer, Patty Berg of Minneapolis, former national champ, headed into finals of the Land of the Sky women's golf tournament.

Red-haired Patty had a 54-hole total of 226 and Miss Bauer, Providence, R. I., shotmaker, a 237. Six strokes behind genial Jean was Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., the 1940 runner-up. At 257 was Jane Crum, University of South Carolina co-ed.

Other scores included:

Mrs. Ben Parks of Charlotte, N. C., 271; Mrs. J. J. Lawlor of Scarsdale, N. Y., 274; Mrs. E. T. Nolan of Newcastle, Pa., 276; and Mrs. M. Hockheimer of Elmsford, N. J., 289.

Boston Batting

Bees

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Moore	6	1	3	0	2	.500
Rowell	7	2	2	0	0	.286
Miller	8	1	2	1	4	.250
Berres	5	0	1	0	0	.200
West	6	2	1	1	3	.167
Sisti	8	2	1	0	0	.125
Dahlgren	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Cooney	4	1	0	0	0	.000
Averill	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Majeski	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Manno	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Masi	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Spence	1	0	1	0	0	1.000
Pytlak	8	2	5	0	0	.625
Cronin	7	3	4	2	4	.571
Doerr	8	2	4	2	6	.500
Williams	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Fox	12	0	4	0	2	.333
Foxx	7	2	2	0	0	.286
Finney	8	1	2	0	1	.250
Tabor	9	1	1	1	1	.111
Di Maggio	9	1	1	0	0	.111
Hale	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	6	1	0	0	0	.000

Navy Challenge To Army Golfers Speedily Taken

FORT DIX, N. J., April 17 (AP)—The Army accepted with alacrity yesterday a Navy challenge to a golf match and in a carefully phrased communiqué hinted that the Naval Intelligence Service had bogged down.

Suppressing a smile, Col. C. M. Dowell, commander of Fort Dix, announced that Private Edward (Porky) Oliver, who in civilian life won fame as a golf professional, and Private T. Suffern Tailer, in the front ranks of the nation's amateur brigade, would represent the Army in the match with two officers from the Lakehursst (N. J.) Naval Air Station.

"If the Navy has received any information regarding the identity of its Army opponents," the Fort Dix communiqué read, "the knowledge has excited no official comment from the direction of Lakehurst."

Two of three officers, Lt. Comdr. George Watson, Lt. Comdr. R. F. Tyler, and Lt. M. F. D. Flaherty, will tee off for the Navy on April 27 over the Lakewood Country Club course.

Colonel Dowell, who as commanding officer has responsibility for the activities of Trainees Oliver and Tailer, made it known that his willingness to grant authority for the two recruits to be absent from Fort Dix on the day of the match was exceeded only by his eagerness to witness the spectacle.

A. B. C. Tourney

ST. PAUL, April 17 (AP)—More potent pinsters will attempt to dethrone the American Bowling Congress leaders tonight.

Three teams went over the 2,900 mark during last night's firing, M. O'Neil, Akron, O., hitting 2,927; Hamms, St. Paul, Minn., 2,913, and the Mineapolis Star-Journal 2,900, but failed to reach the high ten.

Friday and Saturday's schedule is one of the most highly regarded of the entire 55-day program. Most of New York's top flight keglers are on Friday's card, while Saturday's will find Chicago and Kansas City aces in action.

In topping the 80-team schedule last night, O'Neils of Akron posted games of 967, 943, 1,017 and were paced by Tony Agalt who scored 644.

Charley Clark, Jr., of Auburn, N. Y., 29-year-old cloth weaver, competing in his fourth ABC, rolled into ninth place in the all-events with a 1,930 to create the only change among the high 10 leaders in any event during Wednesday's bombardment.

He had series of 680 in singles, 626 in doubles and added 624 in the team event. His 680 solo series was top of the day.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 16

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 1.
Hollywood 9, Portland 7.
Seattle 6, Oakland 3.

Texas League

Fort Worth 9, Dallas 0.
Oklahoma City 7, Tulsa 5.
Houston 2, Beaumont 0.
Shreveport at San Antonio (postponed).

Southern Association

Knoxville 20, Chattanooga 15.
Atlanta 3, Nashville 2.
Little Rock 5, Birmingham 2.
Memphis 14, New Orleans 11.

College Lacrosse

Army 19, Springfield 4.
No. Carolina 10, Duke 3.

Dinghy Sailors To Race at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The New England Intercollegiate dinghy championships for non-member clubs is scheduled for the week end of April 19 at the Brown University Yacht Club on the Seekonk River. Competition starts at 1 p. m. on both Saturday and Sunday. The regatta is open only to N. E. college yacht clubs which are not members of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association.

The I. Y. R. A. Trophy will be awarded the winning club to hold until the next regatta; and the winner and runnerup colleges will qualify for the finals of the Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup regatta on the afternoon of April 27 at Massachusetts Tech.

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The Home Forum

As Always in Spring

I LOVE SUMMER for being hot and dry; winter, with all its rain, is beautiful and exciting. Fall brings purple mountains, seeming near in the clear air, and trees turning red and yellow. Now it is spring, and I think I love spring best of all. I may be fickle because I happen to be especially fond of whatever time of year it is. But this spring I go around saying that the mountain lilacs are better than ever before, that the new leaves are greener, that the calves are the prettiest my cows have ever owned. (I seem to remember having said something similar last spring, and the spring before—)

* * *

At any rate, here it is spring. March not only came in *like* a lamb, but *with* a lamb for us—young Bucky who seems to think he owns this ranch. March went out lion-like with rain and wind in our valley and snow on the mountains, so that April came looking a little too much like winter. But not for long; after two days of sunshine, April was looking as April should look.

As always in spring, everything is happening too fast. One day I noticed leaf buds beading sycamore saplings like drops of water; and, before I knew it, the sycamores were wearing quite large leaves. Willow catkins enjoyed kittenhood for much too brief a time. Just now the live oaks appear to be wearing golden fuzz among green leaves, and I expect by tomorrow the gold will be gone. Cottonwoods are usually slower to put on their new shiny leaves. I thought I should have a good look at them, but suddenly I saw a river-bed full of cottonwoods all leafed out. Spring gives me a breathless feeling.

It is the same way with many wild flowers—first you don't see them, and then there they are. Dodder strings golden threads over the chaparral, and wild sweet peas have made ornamental shrubs out of the sumac bushes. The horses seem to feel that all this will disappear in a minute; for, when I ride one in the hills, he keeps snatching bites of wild sweet pea and dodder, as if he must have some before it is too late.

* * *

On those rides in the hills I keep hoping to see a hidden fawn, and I never do. Yet Don, who lives only a few miles away, says that a doe brought her fawn right down into his corral and spent the day there. Of course, Don encourages deer and discourages hunters, but so do we—and no doe has rewarded us so richly. Don said he didn't do a thing that day but enjoy the sight of the doe and her little fawn. The baby was softly colored; and, when it stood up, it looked as if someone had given it a hard spank. It carried itself in a way that was both funny and appealing—and, oh, I wish I could have seen it!

Anyway, I comfort myself that I have the calves. And a little calf is nearly as fawn-like as a fawn. The calves love to rest together; in the morning, I find a nest of them hidden among sumacs. They are so warm and sleepy that they look like little angel-calves, not at all like the imps they turn into when I start to drive them home. Then they scatter like leaves before a wind, running and kicking up their heels and rushing everywhere but in the right direction.

Every spring there seems to be one calf, especially, that is just a little prettier and more lovable than the others. Last year it was Emy, who was so fat that she wore a double chin the day she was born, and went prancing everywhere with her tail held high. This spring it is Sue, who is a pale gold calf with big dark eyes and long golden eyelashes.

Sue seems to love everything and everybody. She is always nosing the other calves with little friendly moos; she will stand ever so still while I pet her and tell her she is beautiful; she loves her mother whether she is hungry or not. Because of that cow's delicate color, her name is Fawn; and we think that, when Sue sheds her baby coat, she will be fawn color, too. Just now, one of the prettiest sights on the ranch is Sue and Fawn together. When Fawn is trying to take a noontime siesta in the shade, Sue will decide to play. She will bunt at her mother and brace her small legs to push with all her might. Lazily, without rising, Fawn will play with her, shaking her head or turning it to prod gently with one horn, all love and pride shining in her eyes. When Sue grows sleepy, she likes to cuddle close to Fawn, fitting herself in the calf-size space between Fawn's bended knees. Fawn drops her head so that it rests on her child, and the two sleep blissfully for hours.

* * *

Just at dark one night, Sue crept under the pasture fence and thought it fun to run up and down the road. Finally she decided she would rather have stayed with her mother, but by then she couldn't find her way back under the fence. She bawled for someone to come to find her. Now my cows seem to have a happy philosophy concerning their calves, and Fawn, resting somewhere, knew that I'd take care of Sue.

Sue was delighted to see me, and capered up to let me tie a rope around her neck. I led her through the gate into the dark pasture and we began hunting for Fawn who, apparently, was too sleepy to call to her calf. We stumbled over several reclining cows before my flashlight picked out Fawn. Fawn blinked at us sleepily, but didn't stand up. Sue said: "Maa-maa," delightedly, and then she did one of the most appealing things I've ever seen a calf do. She walked up and rested her chin on her mother's shoulder; then just stood there, drowsy and utterly content.

* * *

Spring wouldn't be nearly as much fun if we didn't have animals. We spend a lot of time laughing at the lamb. During the day Bucky nibbles at grass, gets in some playing, and does quite a bit of sleeping. Sometime in the night he wishes morning would come, so he could play some more; and then he decides not to wait until morning. He climbs a long flight of steps to the front porch and there he does his night-time frolicking. We are wakened to the sound of Bucky's sharp hoofs scampering around on the cement floor of the porch. We hear "thump-thump-thump-thump" and we know that Bucky is bouncing along on stiff legs. Then we hear a light pattering, a pause and a thump, more pattering; and we know Bucky has run, leaped in the air, and landed with twinkling hoofs. It is like hearing tap-dancing over the radio. We can't actually see, but we can clearly imagine how it looks.

Now, in spring, there seems to be more work, and we need our sleep. We ought to be cross about being wakened in the small morning hours; Bucky should be scolded and sent off the porch. Instead, we think it funny and we lie in our beds and shout with laughter at the idea of Bucky having such a good time all by himself in the night. I suppose that proves that we are an odd family, but we don't really care.

* * *

In spring the birds are glad that we keep sheep. Every linnet's nest I've found has been warmly lined with shreds of wool. The sheep go under fence wires, and every time they leave a bit of wool there for the birds to gather. You can't beat wool for lining nests.

All day long we hear quail saying either tobacco, tobacco, or tit-tat-toe, tit-tat-toe. From back in the hills comes a whimpering sound repeated over and over. That puzzled me until I learned that it was the love call of the road-runner, who is a ventriloquist among birds. The wild doves call softly to each other, the mockingbirds sing grandly, sparrow-larks have a very sweet song, woodpeckers say whicker, whicker, whicker, and orioles look like a song whether they are singing or not. From our garden comes the whirring sound of hummingbird wings, and the endless mumble of bees after orange blosoms. The trees, heavy with oranges and blossoms at the same time, give the air a most refreshing flavor.

* * *

I can never be a good farmer, because I take too much delight in fields stolen by yellow wild mustard and the blossom of wild radish. The mustard smells so sweet and is so golden bright that I can't think of it as a weed. A field of wild radish blossom looks like a cloud mistakenly come to earth.

This time of year, the horses are fat and their coats are smooth and shining. From the yearlings up to the gray mare, who is a quarter of a century old, they all act coltish. They make me think that it must be the most fun in the world to be a horse in pasture when it's spring.

Then I hear the tinkle of goat bells on the mountain and I know the goats are having a joyful time, too. On that mountain is everything a goat's heart could desire.

I decide that, no matter what you are, it is a happy adventure just to be alive in spring.

And every night, down in our pond, a million little frogs seem to be saying the same thing.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

The
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Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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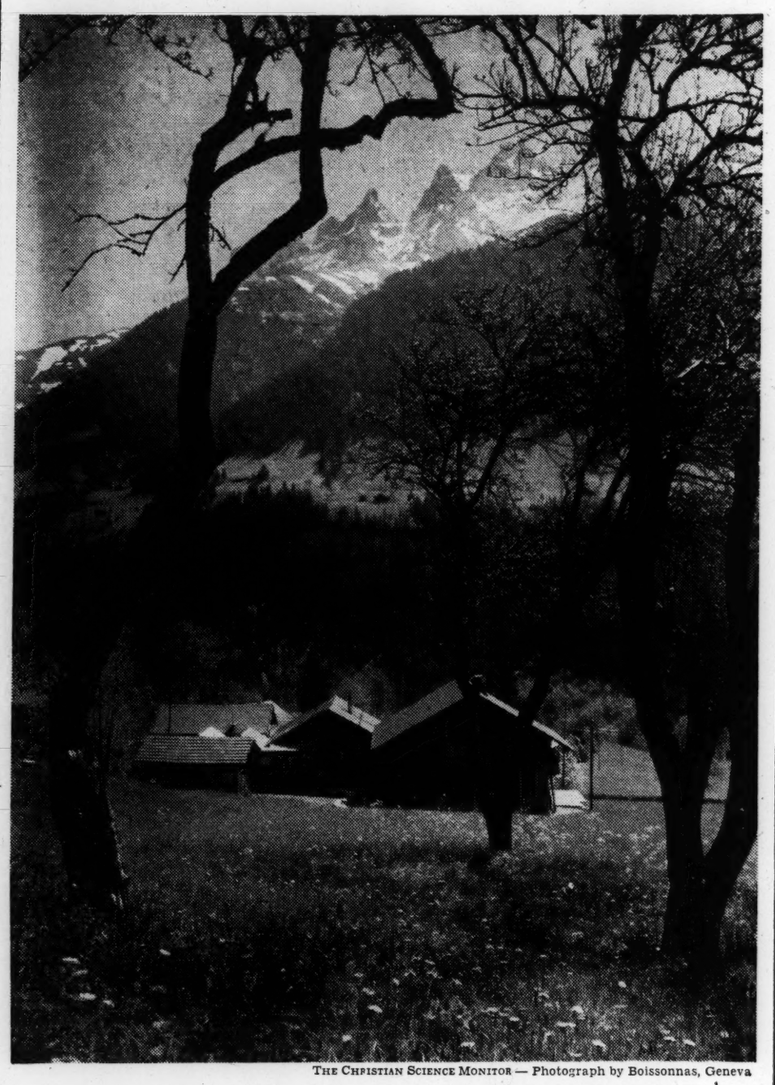
Willow Tree

This graceful wave of falling green that breaks
In tender foam upon the river's breast,
Is golden from the magic the sun makes,
And shining jade at the cool rain's behest.

It does not murmur as the maples do
When roving winds invade their tranquil walls.
But sprays upon the air's broad avenue
As lightly as a jeweled cascade falls.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Boissonnas, Geneva

SPRING AT CHAMPÉRY IN THE VALAIS, SWITZERLAND

They are always there.
For days the eyes are bound to valley tasks
But then the eager moment comes that asks
For exultation, and the lifted glance
Goes to the hills. They are always there,
Flushed in the morning, purpled in afternoon,
In quietude above the frantic dance
Of hours that hurtle through the lowland days.
Even a thoughtless glance upon them soon
Has drawn their quiet to the heart, and stays
To draw their strength. And finally the mind
Holds to them always, though the eyes be blind
With glare of trivialities. It knows
The comfort of their steadiness; and quiet grows
With thinking of the peaks in lofty air,
That are always there.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

„Siebenmal im Jordan"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN FINDET heute in der Welt immer mehr Anerkennung geistiger Werte. Die bewiesene Unzulänglichkeit sogenannter materieller Sicherheit hat viele veranlaßt, falsches Vertrauen aufzugeben und eine festere Grundlage zu suchen, worauf sie bauen können. Christus Jesus enthüllte die geistige Grundlage, die weder durch materielle Verluste erschüttert, noch durch das Unglück des Krieges zerstört werden kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist auf die biblische Geschichte von der guten Schöpfung Gottes gegründet, die die einzige wahre Geschichte des Weltalls und des Menschen als der Widerspiegelung Gottes bietet. Dem zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Guten, geschaffenen Menschen wurde Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gegeben. Es mag ganz natürlich gefragt werden: Warum bedarf dann der Mensch je der Heilung oder der Hilfe in irgend einer Form? Der Mensch, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, braucht nie etwas; denn er ist Gottes vollkommener Ausdruck, Seine vollkommene Widerspiegelung. Aber die Menschen scheinen oft dringende Bedürfnisse zu haben, wenn auch diese nicht das sind, was sie wohl zu sein scheinen.

Im 5. Kapitel des 2. Buchs der Könige lesen wir die Geschichte von der Heilung Naemans, des Feldhauptmanns des Königs von Syrien. Naeman suchte Befreiung vom Aussatz. Sein Hauptbedürfnis war jedoch Befreiung von mentalen Zügen wie Anmaßung, Stolz und Zorn, Züge, die ihn bewogen, sich wütend von der Anweisung des Propheten Elisa, sich im Jordan zu waschen, abzuwenden und entrüstet auszurufen (2. Kön. 5, 12): „Sind nicht die Wasser Amana und Pharphar zu Damaskus besser denn alle Wasser in Israel, daß ich mich darin wüsche und rein würde?" Aber wir lesen (K. 5, 14), daß er, als er willig wurde, Elisas Botschaft zu befolgen, „abstieg und sich im Jordan siebenmal taufte, wie der Mann Gottes geredet hatte; und sein Fleisch ward wieder erstattet wie das Fleisch eines jungen Knaben, und er ward rein".

Wir alle, die wir heute danach trachten, unsere Freiheit zu erlangen, müssen willig sein, uns sozusagen „siebenmal im Jordan" zu waschen. Durch andächtiges Lesen der Bibel und der Schriften Mary Baker Eddys, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, lernen wir diese Demut und mentale Reinigung gewinnen.

Mit seltenem geistigen Scharfsinn schreibt Mrs. Eddy im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 462): „Geistig aufgefaßt ist Anatomie mentale Selbsterkenntnis und besteht in der Zergliederung der Gedanken, um deren Qualität, Quantität und Ursprung zu entdecken. Sind die Gedanken göttlich oder menschlich? Das ist die wichtige Frage. Dieser Zweig des Studiums ist für die Ausrottung des Irrtums unerläßlich". Und in demselben Abschnitt schreibt sie: „Durch sein Verständnis der mentalen Anatomie erkennt und bekämpft der Christliche Wissenschafter die wirkliche Ursache der Krankheit".

Durch weiteres Entfalten der Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft in seinem Bewußtsein wird der Wissenschafter immer mehr die Wichtigkeit und die Kraft rechten Denkens und gleichzeitig die Verschwendung gewahr, die es bedeutet, wenn man den schädlichen, selbstsüchtigen Launen des fleischlichen Sinnes frönt. So wird sein Denken in dem Maße, wie er die in Mrs. Eddys Schriften enthaltenen Wahrheiten erfaßt und anwendet, von einem Sinn der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, durchdrungen, und er wird befähigt, falsche materielle Annahmen, die er früher hegte, von seinem Denken und daher von seiner Erfahrung fernzuhalten. Diese Vergeistigung des Denkens kommt zu dem einzelnen in dem Maße, wie er seine göttliche Gottessohnschaft erkennt und beansprucht.

Eines der Hindernisse in Naemans Denken war menschliches Planen. Da er gewohnt war, geachtet und geehrt zu werden, können wir uns gut vorstellen, daß er von anderen erwartete, daß sie taten, was er wünschte, und daß er sich so ausgedacht hatte, wie seine Heilung stattfinden sollte. Er dachte, Elisa müßte zu ihm herauskommen und mit gebührender Hochachtung vor seinem Rang die nötige Handlung vornehmen. Aber der „Mann Gottes" wußte, daß die Materie unwichtig ist. Wie ähnlich doch unser eigenes Denken ist! Wünschen wir alle nicht allzugern, daß falschen Zuständen mehr Beachtung geschenkt werde, deren Wirklichkeit doch verneint werden muß, wenn uns geholfen werden soll? Nur wenn wir unser menschliches Planen aufgeben und uns in kindlichem Glauben in Gottes Plan für uns fügen, können wir die Wissenschaft des wahren Seins beweisen.

Wenn wir einmal gelernt haben, auch nur einen kleinen Teil Seines Plans zu begreifen, werden wir Gott, dem Guten, vertrauen und willig die nötigen Schritte tun, die zur Vergeistigung des Denkens führen. Gottes Plan ist immer viel höher als unsere teuersten Hoffnungen. Naeman fand, daß dies wahr ist, als er seine vorgefaßten Ansichten aufgab und die Empfänglichkeit eines kindlichen Denkens erlangte. Dann kehrte er zu Elisa zurück mit der dankbaren Anerkennung (2. Kön. 5, 15): „Siehe, ich weiß, daß kein Gott ist in allen Landen, außer in Israel". Erfüllt von dem aufrichtigen Verlangen, Gott, das Gute, zu erkennen und zu verstehen, können auch wir uns von den Beweisgründen des persönlichen Sinnes entschlossen abwenden, um unsere Sohnschaft mit Got, der nur Vollkommenheit kennt, zu finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

To Understand Size

ALL THE GENERATIONS before this one have found it difficult to understand size, bigness. The human conception has been able only with difficulty to cope with the tremendous figures, cities, steamers, wars, rates of production, and so on, in the modern world. But I wonder if the time has not come when it is more difficult for most people to formulate an idea of smallness. Things have been big for so long now. For instance, a great many people are not only unable to imagine what a small weekly newspaper and a small town are like, but they do not even try, because they assume that anything small is simply an early and imperfect version of something big. I doubt if there are many who know that these particular small things, and of course others, are more different in kind than in size. They are not underdeveloped. They are mature, complete specimens of what they have always been and will always be.—From "Country Editor," by HENRY BEETLE HOUGH; copyright, 1940, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

"Seven times in Jordan"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE FINDS in the world today a growing recognition of spiritual values. The proven inadequacy of so-called material security has caused many to discard false trusts and seek a firmer basis on which to build. Christ Jesus revealed the spiritual foundation, which cannot be shaken by material losses or destroyed through the calamities of war.

Christian Science is based on the Scriptural record of God's good creation, as presenting the only true history of the universe, and of man as God's reflection. Man, made in the image and likeness of God, good, was given dominion over all the earth. Why then, someone may naturally ask, does man ever have need of healing or of any form of help? Man, the image and likeness of God, never needs anything, for he is God's perfect expression or reflection. Mankind, however, often appears to have urgent needs, though these are not what they may appear to be.

In the fifth chapter of II Kings is recorded the healing of Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria. Naaman was seeking freedom from leprosy. His primary need, however, was for release from mental traits such as arrogance, pride, and anger, traits which made him turn in rage from the direction of the prophet Elisha, that he should wash in Jordan, and indignantly exclaim (II Kings 5:12), "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? may I not wash in them, and be clean?" However, it is recorded (5:14) that with the attainment of willingness to obey Elisha's message, "then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God: and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean."

Today, in seeking to obtain our freedom, we all need to be willing, figuratively, to wash "seven times in Jordan." Through prayerful study of the Bible and of the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we learn how to gain this humility and mental purification.

With rare spiritual insight, Mrs. Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 462): "Anatomy, when conceived of spiritually, is mental self-knowledge, and consists in the dissection of thoughts to discover their quality, quantity, and origin. Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question. This branch of study is indispensable to the excision of error." And in the same paragraph she says (pp. 462, 463), "The Christian Scientist, through understanding mental anatomy, discerns and deals with the real cause of disease."

As the truths of Christian Science continue to unfold in his consciousness, the student becomes increasingly aware of the importance and power of right thinking, and, at the same time, of the wastefulness of indulging in the harmful, selfish whims of the carnal mind. Thus, as he grasps and applies the truths contained in Mrs. Eddy's writings, his thought becomes imbued with a sense of the allness of God, good, and he is enabled to dismiss from his thinking, and therefore from his experience, false material beliefs which he previously entertained. This spiritualization of thought comes to us individually as we recognize and claim our divine sonship with God.

One of the obstacles in Naaman's thought was that of human planning. Accustomed to attention and honor as he was, we can well imagine his tendency to expect others to do as he wished, thus outlining the ways and means of accomplishing the desired healing. He thought Elisha should come out to him, and, with due deference for his rank, perform the necessary rite. But the "man of God" knew that matter was of no importance. How like our own thoughts! Are we not all too prone to desire that more attention be paid to false conditions, which must be denied reality if we are to be helped? Only as our human planning yields and we acquiesce with childlike faith in God's plan for us, can we demonstrate the Science of true being.

Once we have learned to glimpse even a small part of what His plan includes, we shall trust God, good, and willingly take the needed steps toward spiritualization of thought. God's plan is always far superior to our most cherished hopes. Naaman found this to be true when he relinquished his preconceived notions and gained the receptivity of a childlike thought. Then he returned to Elisha with the grateful acknowledgment (II Kings 5:15), "Behold, now I know that there is no God in all the earth, but in Israel." Imbued with the sincere desire to know and understand God, good, we too may turn resolutely from the arguments of personal sense to find our sonship with God, who knows only perfection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Southbay

Yesterday
A heavy fog
Dissolved the world about us,
Leaving us floating in a cloud
Of lucent gray.
We walked the shadows of a pleasant dream,
Believing sound and color
Where there were none.
Only the salt-drenched air recalled
A sea we once had known;
Only the wood-smoke from our fires
Remembered groves and solid hills.

Today
The air is crystal clear
Under the winter's sun.
Familiar, sharp horizons redefine
Our safety.
White walls, blue roofs,
And black-laced branches,
Washed glistening clean,
Fashion an artist's sketch
Still wet upon the canvas.

GEORGE SILL LEONARD

Early Morning In The Country

MARK SHAW was in the yard at five o'clock, as usual, among his wood. Two weeks ago the sand of the roads had begun to eat up through the snow. There followed warm, wet, twinkling days that stopped the sledding, though drifts still clung to sheltered places; it was time now for sawing and splitting. At his left hand stood the ragged stacks of dry pine and maple and oak just as he had unloaded them when he came from the woods, long high stacks, nearly cutting off his view of the house; he could have seen above them only the pitch of the roof and the chimney and the smoke of the fire he had built to heat Jen's teakettle. At his right hand lay the small pile of stove lengths his mornings' work had so far amounted to. Before and behind him, carefully separated, were the unsplit chunks for the sitting-room stove, the straight pine sticks, three or four inches through, which he would sharpen into fence posts, and the smaller limbs he had put aside for bean poles.

But Mark Shaw did not look high or far in any direction. He stood, a broad man in overalls and a black cloth cap, and took a maple limb in his mittened hands, laid it across a rude sawhorse he had made himself, lifted his foot to hold it firm, and bent and straightened rhythmically, the teeth of his saw in the heart of the wood making a singing sound.

He did not look high enough to see the smoke, nor far enough to see the new grass pushing up wherever it could find room, but he knew of both, perhaps from the smell, perhaps from the time of day and year. The sun was beginning to brighten the air; at sunrise Jen always came downstairs to her boiling kettle; and a kettle does not boil without smoke in the chimney. The tenth of May was the first pasturing day, and if the cattle were to get their teeth on something then, the roots must be stirring now. . . .

Jen looked back upon that morning. . . . The milk must be strained and the pans washed the same as always, the oatmeal must be measured out and stirred, the coffee poured, the chickens fed and the plants watered. Beside that, new dresses must be altered and pressed, blue suits sponged, and cuff links found where they had been hiding since last summer. Jen must make a cake, a snow-white one with three layers. She saw the shells of nine brown eggs toppling on the cooking table, and the iridescent froth of many whites in the bottom of her old blue bowl. — From "As the Earth Turns," by GLADYS HASTY CARROLL. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1941

10,808 Men Register For Defense Work

National drive in Massachusetts records available talent not now in defense industries.

Altogether 10,808 workers with skills needed in defense industry registered in Massachusetts during the national drive to discover further resources for the defense program, it was announced today at the State Division of Unemployment Compensation.

The national campaign to register available talent now not employed on defense began March 15 adn closed April 15.

During this period 63,230 workers registered for jobs at the 35 offices of the State Employment Service throughout Massachusetts. Seventeen per cent or 10,808 were found to have defense skills.

Already Employed

Many of the potential defense workers registering are already employed at skilled crafts in other lines than defense industry, and could transfer to defense jobs if called on.

The national campaign was projected by the United States Employment Service and carried out here by the State Service, which is operated by the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance so far this year show a drop of 45.9 per cent, it was reported today by an official of the Division. This is probably the biggest decrease in the history of the system.

New claims filed last year from Jan. 1 to April 10 totaled 247,083. In contrast, new claims filed from the first of this year to April 10 came to 133,655.

The difference between the two years, amounting to 113,428 fewer claims, is interpreted at the division as emphasizing the marked trend toward greater employment.

Meantime new records in placing the jobless in jobs are being made by the State Employment Service. Last month the service made more placements than in any month of its career.

Big Increase

More than a 100 per cent increase is being shown in its job finding since the first of the year. From Jan. 1 to April 7, the Employment Service put 22,394 in positions, as against 10,636 last year.

Figures of the Division do not give the complete story of unemployment in the State, it is noted by officials. A considerable number of workers, such as agricultural labor, domestic servants in private homes, State, county and municipal employees, etc., are excluded by law from the coverage of the system.

Also among those eligible, 94,000 are omitted, because working for employers of one, two or three persons only. The law begins with the employer of four.

However, with 1,300,000 workers within the Massachusetts system of unemployment insurance, it does indicate the trends.

Boston Retail Stores Open on Patriot's Day

Although Saturday is a holiday in recognition of Patriot's day, commemorating the battle of Lexington and Concord, the majority of the retail stores of Boston will be open all day. This applies to department and specialty stores, and to food and grocery stores.

The Faneuil Hall market place will be closed all day Saturday in accordance with their usual practice on holidays. But chain grocery stores in general, and many independent stores of that character, will be open, except in Lexington and Concord. Some, however, will close all day.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the upper 50's; clearing Friday morning; somewhat colder in afternoon; moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest Friday morning.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, somewhat warmer, light showers in east portion tonight; Friday clear in south portion, mostly cloudy with showers in north portion, somewhat colder.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and warmer with light showers north portion tonight; clearing and slightly colder Friday.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday with light showers early tonight, colder Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight, clearing Friday morning, slightly warmer tonight, somewhat colder Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	73	New York	56	78
Chicago	46	66	Norfolk	63	78
Los Angeles	51	72	Philadelphia	58	81
Miami	72	79	St. Louis	59	78
Minneapolis	51	60	San Francisco	46	60
New Orleans	66	81	Washington	60	84

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., April 17.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:56 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 4:17 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:58 p. m.

Protection Is Sought for These Birds

© Fred Everett

Wood Duck Family, a Painting by Fred Everett

Depicting one of the nation's most richly and beautifully colored migratory bird families in its native habitat, for which protection is being asked by wildlife conservation groups who are celebrating Wildlife Restoration Week, April 14-19.

Saving of Nation's Wildlife Seen in Conservation Efforts

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Conservation practices are bringing back the wild animal, waterfowl and fish populations of the United States." This assuring statement made today by S. B. Locke, Regional Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service with headquarters in Boston, should lend encouragement to the work of 4,600 regular and temporary employees of the Service and 50,000,000 average citizens who, reports show, are busy throughout the Nation celebrating Wildlife Conservation Week.

In addition to meetings held by State and local wildlife organizations, many of the Nation's 263 wildlife refuges are holding open house this week to show the public the type of work they are doing.

No one thing can be credited with the success of the wildlife program, but careful national management and planning, the country-wide network of wildlife refuges and the regulation of hunting played important roles. Mr. Locke admitted.

From study of wildlife problems affecting certain sections of the country made by 10 co-operative research units, sponsored by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the American Wildlife Institute, land-grant colleges and State game commissions, some encouraging information has been compiled.

Most of the country's waterfowl have made an "excellent comeback," a report shows. Since 1935 when their numbers fell to an all-time low of less than 30,000,000 the numbers have increased to 70,000,000.

On the basis of a compilation made last year, Service mammalogists have estimated that there are more than 5,800,000 big game animals in the United States. Michigan led the 48 States with 839,800 game animals, followed by conservation's "Big Ten," Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

Restoring depleted populations of wildlife animals, conserving the present stock and controlling depredations require knowledge of the food habits of the various species. Food-habit laboratories, where investigations and experiments are conducted, are located at the Patuxent Research Refuge in Maryland and at the Wildlife Research Laboratory in Denver, Colorado. Field men stationed throughout the country study conditions in each section.

Bird-banding stations are operated by over 2,000 licensed private co-operators throughout the country. Flight routes of many migratory birds, hunting regulations and other management practices for the conservation of the species have been formulated on the basis of this work.

Not only is the Service concerned with the national aspects of conservation, but it is interested in helping the States solve their wildlife problems, Mr. Locke said. Each year Congress appropriates money to be used to help the states in their conservation programs under the Wildlife Restoration Act, also known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, which is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Service.

Each State is allotted a portion of the total appropriation on the basis of the number of licensed hunters and the acreage of the State. The Federal funds are used to pay 75 per cent of the cost of projects planned and proposed by the States, approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service and carried on by the States.

Of the 263 national wildlife refuges, 176 have been set aside primarily for migratory waterfowl; 24 for migratory birds, small upland game, fur animals and other wildlife; 50 for colonial non-game birds; and 13 for big game.

Construction of bridges, dams and buildings; the planting of cover shrubs and other vegetation; the building of fences and marking of refuge boundaries have been done by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Service operates 120 fish hatcheries established throughout the United States to restock streams, ponds, lakes and other waters.

In recounting these highlights of the work done by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Mr. Locke urged that the public give more attention to these conservation matters which vitally affect the Nation's welfare.

Hearing Is Set For State Law On Wage-Hour

Revelation that the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries will confer with proponents and opponents of a proposed State wages and hours law in an effort to establish minimum pay and maximum hours acceptable to all concerned was made today at a public hearing.

The Committee was conducting a hearing for opponents to wages and hours legislation affecting intra-state workers. When R. A. Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, proposed that proponents and opponents be called together to discuss an acceptable plan, Senator Charles W. Olson, Republican, of Ashland, Chairman of the Committee, announced the Committee already is working on such a plan.

At today's hearing, representatives of service industries such as restaurants, hotels and building operators urged exemption for their industries from any law establishing minimum wages and maximum hours because their industries cannot be regulated like factories.

Before the Committee today were bills to establish a State law, modeled after the Federal Wages and Hours Law, while on May 6 the Committee will hold a public hearing on recommendations of the special recess commission that the existing minimum wage law affecting women and minors be extended to include male workers.

Former Governor Joseph B. Ely, representing the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, urged that restaurants be exempt from a wages and hours act.

During his discussion he argued that social legislation has been placed on the books mainly to increase employment.

Secretary of War To Visit Edwards

CAMP EDWARDS, April 17 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson will fly to Camp Edwards tomorrow for a five-hour inspection of training progress, Camp Commander Lieut. Col. Paul Murray announced today.

The Secretary and Brig. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the construction division of the Quartermaster-General's office, will arrive at the Hyannis Airport about 10:30 a. m. (E. S. T.), according to a telephone call from Washington.

Lieut. Col. Murray said there will be no ceremony other than an escort and that the Secretary will remain at the camp until 3:30.

'...spring, full of sweet days...'

By a Staff Photographer

At Arnold Arboretum

Four days of sun plus today's showers have encouraged a record number of shrubs and trees to blossom at Arnold Arboretum. Pictured here, Elena Susi (left) and Mary Taylor breathe in the Oriental fragrance of the Star Magnolia.

Korean Azalea and Viburnum are also blooming at the Arboretum, where Horticulturist Donald Wyman expects profuse displays if temperatures continue warm.

Attaché Tells Of Nazi Grip Upon Sweden

U. S. official at Stockholm in Boston says Swedish iron is shipped from Norway to Germany.

During the winter months Germany restored the Port of Narvik, in Norway, scene of intense battles a year ago, and is now believed to be shipping Swedish iron ore from that point at the rate of 200,000 tons a month, it was reported today in Boston.

During last fall and the early weeks of 1941, according to George C. Howard, United States Commercial Attache at Stockholm, Sweden, in an interview today, the Germans repaired the loading equipment at Narvik and cleared the sunken ships.

When Mr. Howard left Stockholm in January it was understood, he said, that all facilities for transportation of Swedish ore by rail to Narvik and thence by boat to Germany were to be ready for use in April.

Stepped Up

For several months, Mr. Howard said, no sizeable quantities of Swedish ore have ben shipped to Germany but with the coming of Spring and the restorations at Narvik these shipments are expected to step up to 50,000 tons a week.

Mr. Howard came to Boston for two days for conferences with exporters relative to trade problems between this country and Sweden. He will visit the larger cities throughout the country.

The situation which Sweden faces today as a country whose economy is dominated by Germany and a country virtually cut off from the outside world by the war as described by Mr. Howard is bleak.

Swedish industry, he said, is now operating at 50 per cent capacity. Coal, petrol and foodstuffs are being rationed. The Swedish dairy industry, like the dairy industry in Denmark, has suffered severely by lack of proper grains and feeds.

Many Problems

The economic restrictions forced on Sweden, together with the heavy military expenditures, has brought many government problems with the result that Sweden has increased all existing taxes, imposed new and drastic levies, and still has "an unheard of budget deficit."

Mr. Howard said that about 75 per cent of Sweden's trade is now confined solely to Germany, the country exporting chiefly iron ore, wood pulp and timber to the Germans.

Under the present circumstances, Mr. Howard declared, Sweden has an unfavorable balance of trade with Germany. Sweden will owe about $20,000,000 in gold and foreign exchange in 1941 as a result of the barter arrangement with Germany, since that country supplies the Swedes with more goods than the latter has to exchange of equal value.

In 1941, Mr. Howard said, the Swedish exports to Germany are expected to total about $200,000,000.

Swedish exports to the United States and imports therefrom are practically nil, he concluded, due to the blockade, the lack of ships, and export restrictions by the United States.

Governor Urges Tax Relief Action For Defense Plants

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today asked the Legislature to consider the possibility of tax relief for defense industries to encourage developments of new industrial facilities "not only for present purposes, but for our future commercial expansion."

In a special message to the Legislature the Governor recommended passage of a resolve requesting our Commissioner of Taxation to confer with local assessors in respect to valuation, and equipment erected or employed by industry, in connection with the Federal defense program and to consider carefully, so far as State taxation is concerned, the effect on these industries that are built primarily and immediately for these purposes to meet the national needs."

The Governor pointed out that "several of our neighboring industrial States here in the East, in order to stimulate to the best of their ability defense production and to make more easy the building of new facilities for defense production, have requested their taxing authorities to co-operate and collaborate with the industries and with the Federal Government, where legally and Constitutionally and properly they can in the way of tax relief.'

Peabody Mayor Cleared by Court

Charges of violation of the corrupt practice laws against Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe of Peabody were dismissed yesterday by three judges of Suffolk Superior Court in Boston.

The judges found that "the petitioners have failed to establish by a fair preponderance of the evidence that the respondent committed a corrupt practice."

Trade Expert

George C. Howard

United States Commercial Attaché at Stockholm visiting Boston.

New Pay Base In Textiles An Aid to North?

The proposed wage increase of five cents an hour in the minimum pay of the cotton textile industry may help New England mills to some extent against the competition of the South, it was reported today among leaders of the industry here.

However, they added that they were waiting to see whether the raise would be sufficient to make any real difference.

The advance will be paid mostly by southern mills and not by northern, according to local analysis. Northern wages were said to be already generally up to the new 37½-cent-an-hour minimum recommended yesterday at Washington.

The recommendation was made by an industry committee appointed by the Federal Wage-hour Administration, and covers cotton, silk, rayon and allied products.

At present the differential between New England and southern mills amounts to 26 per cent in favor of the South, it was estimated here today. The five-cent increase would reduce this spread to 18 or 20 per cent.

In commenting on the industry committee recommendations, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said here today:

"The recommendation of the textile committee for a new minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour represents an increase of five cents an hour in the legal minimum. While not as high as some interests would have liked, it is materially above the level others would have had it.

"Of most importance perhaps is the fact that the committee was able to arrive at a unanimous decision. If after public hearing the Administrator puts this recommendation into effect, and there is no reason to believe he will not, wage adjustments will be necessary in the southern branch of the industry.

"The northern mills are already paying this minimum or higher. Conseqently no adjustment in this section will be necessary. Testimony introduced at the committee hearing by representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that northern mills are now paying an average hourly wage of 50.7 cents an hour, compared with an average wage of 40 cents an hour in the South.

"In other words, the northern mills are now paying their employees 26 per cent more than the southern mills.

"According to the same testimony, 29.4 per cent of the southern employees are receving less than 35 cents an hour, and an additional 23.9 per cent are receiving between 35 and 37.4 cents an hour."

Old-Age Aid Recipients Soon to Get Food Stamps

Uncle Sam's stamp plan for distributing surplus commodities will shortly be extended to old-age assistance recipients in Boston and to welfare recipients of Watertown and Natick, Federal officials announced today.

The plan allows relief families to buy food coupons at face value and receive free an added number of coupons equivalent to 50 per cent of their purchases, thus acquiring added purchasing power for basic food commodities. Extension of the plan to old-age assistance recipients is expected to affect about 8,000 of the cities' 15,300 persons on old-age assistance rolls. In Boston the plan already applies to WPA workers, direct aid and mothers' aid recipients, and private charity cases.

Because old-age assistance cash allowances are more liberal than those of other categories, persons in this group will receive a smaller proportion of free coupons than those in other categories.

Individual men or women getting old-age assistance will be eligible to buy a mimimum of $3 worth of stamps a week with which they will receive 75 cents worth of free coupons.

Married couples will have a minimum schedule of $5 a week with $1.50 of the free coupons going with this amount of purchase.

A steady increase in the number of Boston relief families participating in the plan was reported today by local welfare authorities.

Sales of the stamps since the plan was installed here last November passed the $1,000,000 mark this week. This represents an actual purchasing power of about $1,500,000.

Local authorities expect the present proportion of eligible families participating to increase steadily from the present figure of 42 per cent until it reaches the maximum of around 75 per cent obtained elsewhere.

When asked why a much larger proportion of the relief recipients do not immediately embrace the opportunity to get a $1.50 worth of proceries for $1.00 local welfare officials expressed the view that the high minimum quotas set for purchase of the stamps may have deterred many.

The percentage of relief recipients taking part in the plan to date in Boston and the amount they have purchased is as follows:

Month	Percentage	Amount
November	25.89	$67,780
December	33.11	$167,673
January	35.71	$191,583
February	35.71	$211,052
March	41.65	$241,414

Eire Defense Chief in Boston Says Army Will Resist Attack

Eire has an army of 50,000 to 60,000 which, though poorly equipped, will "put on a good show if attacked" by the German blitzkrieg, Gen. Frank Aiken, Eire's Minister of Defense, declared in a visit to Boston today as the guest of the Charitable Irish Society and the City.

General Aiken arrived in Boston last night, attended a Charitable Irish banquet in his honor at the Copley-Plaza last evening and was the guest of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City at luncheon this afternoon in the same hotel.

The Irish Minister, in press interviews and in a public address at the banquet, reiterated the expressed views of his countrymen toward the war. In brief his message to Boston was that Ireland has no quarrel with Britain but prefers at any cost short of invasion to remain at peace, that Ireland would be inviting war if it should turn back its naval bases to the British, that Ireland will resist an invasion by any nation to the best of its ability, and that Ireland needs supplies of food, coal, oil, modern weapons, and ships in which to transport these back to Eire.

Prior to the luncheon as guest of the Mayor this afternoon, General Aiken called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. He also conferred with officials of the American Friends of Irish Neutrality. General Aiken and party are scheduled to leave for Philadelphia tomorrow, following which they will journey to the Pacific Coast.

During his remarks, General Aiken referred to his native heath as "peaceful Ireland," but granted that the war has come dangerously close to Eire. He expressed sorrow at the news of the recent heavy bombing of Belfast, in Northern Ireland.

While maintaining steadfastly that Eire would fight any invader, Mr. Aiken made a special point that his country would certainly resist any attempt by any nation to use Ireland as a base from which to launch an invasion of Britain.

Asked to state Eire's position on the question of returning to Britain that nation's former naval bases in Eire, General Aiken said:

"Great Britain has made no demand on Eire for the return of these ports to my knowledge but there has been a persistent propaganda by British newspapers, magazines and platform agents both at home and over here to compel Ireland to do so. To do that, would in my opinion, plunge peaceful Ireland into this terrible European war. Ireland wants no part in that or any other war. For that reason the Government of Eire established its neutrality and 99 per cent of its people have endorsed that policy.

"Our people entertain no enmity against the British people. As Premier De Valera has said many times, we want to live in peace with our neighbors across the channel.

"America is the only land we felt we could turn to in this emergency to seek the things we need for the welfare of our people, and we are here seeking a chance to buy what we need.

"We must have ships to transport these purchases. For that we must have the permission of your Government. Mr. Brennan, the Irish Minister at Washington, and myself have had one interview with President Roosevelt, and we presented our case to him."

Maine Is Declared On the Verge Of Soft Coal Famine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 17—Frank E. Southard, Fuel Administrator for Maine, advised William B. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, that "Maine has not over two weeks' supply of bituminous coal."

Mr. Southard said that when the current Southern Appalachian coal shutdown is settled it will require 10 days to two weeks to get coal into Maine.

"Mills and factories engaged in defense orders are getting greatly worried," Mr. Southard wired Mr. Knudsen.

"Maine coal dealers can offer no encouragement regarding future supplies as long as strike continues," he added. "It is absolutely imperative this strike be settled and men get back to work this week, or completion of defense orders by Maine concerns will be in a most hazardous situation and some of these concerns will be unable to operate. Something should be done to get coal started into Maine and that something immediately."

Noted Irish Visitor

© Harris & Ewing

Gen. Frank Aiken

Eire's Minister of Defense who came to Boston for a brief visit after consulting with President Roosevelt on his country's needs for foods and military supplies. General Aiken (right) is shown as he left the White House for Boston. With him in the interview with the President was Robert Brennan (left), Irish Minister to the United States.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Square dancing presented under the auspices of the Boston Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. In the Cabot Street Municipal Building, Roxbury, at 7:45 p. m. The dances are free to adults, and expert instructors are provided by the Recreation Division of the Park Department.

Round Table discussion of "Union Now and Other Plans for World Organization." Leader, Albert Robin Goldstein. At New England Town Hall Conference Room, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Concert of chamber music by the Malkin Trio, Leon Tumarkin, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; and Joseph Malkin, 'cellist and leader. Given under the sponsorship of the Division of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education. At the auditorium of the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell, on the Charles River Esplanade, at 8 p. m. Admission is free by tickets obtainable at Room 12, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Concert at the "Thursday Evening at the Citadel" program, sponsored by the Salvation Army. The Longy School of Music, Cambridge, will present a group conducted by Barbara Howie of the school's student committee. Soloists include Ruth Lourie, pianist, Priscilla Field, soprano, and Allen Greene, french horn. At 402 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. The concert is open to the public.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "French Rooms" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m. Vacation moving picture program for children, with "The Silversmith," a picture produced by the Museum, demonstrating techniques of the art, at 3 p. m.

Program of natural science wonders, including the mechanical man, man-made lightning, high voltage experiments, chemiluminescence and others. At the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, Boston, at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend free of charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 10

Hot Reception Is Forecast If Germans Invade England

If the Nazi invasion of England comes, the Germans will get a hot reception, H. Wendell Endicott, Boston attorney, recently returned from England, told representatives of the press today.

Mr. Endicott and John K. Howard, also a Boston lawyer, made the first comprehensive study of the British Local Defense Volunteers as special envoys of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. They will shortly make a report to the Governor and to the War Department at Washington.

Stressing that the Home Guard, which numbers more than 1,700,000 men between the ages of 17 and 65, is being trained in defense against the new German tactics of war Mr. Endicott pointed out that stationed as it is in every city and town throughout England, the Guard will be ready to meet an invasion attempt whatever form it takes.

More important perhaps than its defensive ability, however, is the morale building nature of the Home Guard which gives every member a feeling of taking part in the heroic defense of England. This, Mr. Endicott implies, is its greatest strength.

"These Home Guardsmen sleep in their own homes at night, except when on patrol duty," the special observer said. "They discuss their jobs with their children and womenfolk who also feel they have a part."

"Because of the intimate knowledge that every Britisher has of what is being done, the people will not become panicky if the Germans come," he continued. "They will not crowd the highways as happened in France and Belgium with such disastrous results."

Mr. Endicott said that although the age limit was 65 for the L. D. V. there were many men in England, serving in uniform, who are considerably beyond that age.

In an old partly ruined house on the Channel coast Mr. Endicott and his companion, Mr. Howard, found 12 former seafaring men in uniform maintaining an important lookout. These men were all over 70, Mr. Endicott said, yet they were in the Home Guard—proud to be taking part in their country's defense.

The courage of the British people and their fortitude impressed Governor Saltonstall's envoys most. The spirit of the people, Mr. Endicott said, was driven home by a hotel chambermaid he met on a staircase during a particularly heavy air raid.

Bombs were bursting, the building shook, and windows rattled as I met her, he related, and she greeted me with, "It's a bit nasty out tonight, isn't it?"

The interview with Mr. Endicott was arranged by the Committee for the Carnival of Freedom to be held at Boston Garden April 25 and 26. The proceeds of the Carnival will be shared by all groups working to defend freedom throughout the world.

Williamstown Institute Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Problems of world reconstruction will focus discussion at the 1941 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, in the theme: "The World We Want To Live In." The sessions at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., will be from Aug. 24 to 29 inclusive, under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, conference president, made known today that the Institute would bring together representative leaders in the fields of religion, education, business, labor and youth, to discuss and formulate principles for a reconstructed world order.

"In a world preoccupied with the problems of war and survival," Dr. Clinchy said, "it is vital that some part of the energy and thought of American leaders be given to the foundations of a just and enduring peace. The sampling of public opinion by the Gallup organization shows that 20,000,000 Americans are giving thought to world reconstruction. This is a field for study which cannot be brushed aside until the signing of peace treaties. It is an integral part of our present plans for national defense."

Oyster Shells

Exploitation of the large oyster shells found in the rivers of eastern Peru shall be reserved for the State, under a recent official decree of the Peruvian Government. Technical studies have been made of the possibilities of using these shells in the manufacture of buttons and other articles.

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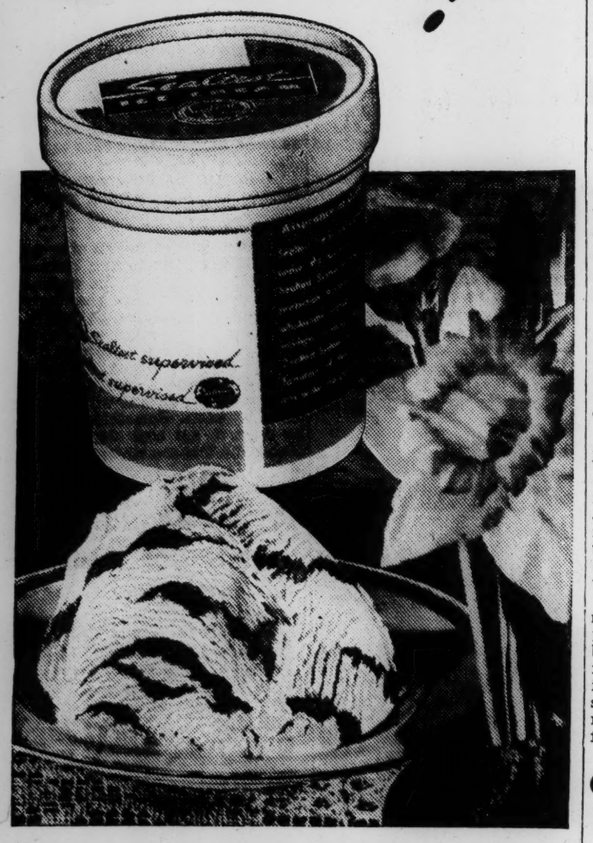

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This delightful Sealtest Flavor-of-the-Month for April is the hit of the season. Because it's our famous Sealtest Vanilla Ice Cream, laced through and through with streams of luscious strawberries. Don't miss this taste-tingling treat—Strawberry Royale. It's available at our dealers' in bulk and in the new Streamlined Sealtest Package.

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'Freedom has a thousand charms . . .'

By a Staff Photographer

To Dance for Boston Carnival

Students from the School of the Museum of Fine Arts are hard at work transforming Convention Hall at the Boston Garden into a setting for the Carnival of Freedom which will take place at the Garden Friday and Saturday, April 25 and 26.

Said to be the first event of its kind to be held in the United States, the two-day event will benefit 18 national groups working in Boston for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

In Convention Hall there will be a continuous Old World festival, with foods and the atmosphere of the occupied, liberty-loving countries—a kaleidoscope of color, sight and sound.

Among national benefits, the Carnival is said to be original in that it combines the efforts of so many different groups. The Carnival is headed by Mrs. Robert P. Lovett, Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge, and a central committee of civic leaders.

The group of dancers for the American Friends of France, illustrated, include (left to right): Miss Caroline Page, Miss Elizabeth Blake, Mrs. J. Philip Lane, Mrs. Alexander Eliot, Mrs. Helen Lefiman, Mrs. Louise J. Kovar. Unusual public interest is being shown in the affair, and much success is expected.

Maine Senate Passes Rural Power Project

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 17 (AP)—The Senate has engrossed a bill permitting organization of rural electrification co-operatives in Maine after adopting and sending to the House for probable action an amendment protecting territories of public utilities.

The amendment stipulated that "except with the consent of the Public Utilities Commission, no premises shall receive service from any co-operative if such premises were on the date of the organization of such co-operative receiving or prior thereto had been receiving electric service from a public utility. . . "

A proposed two per cent sales tax, coupled with a plan to exempt homesteads from real estate taxation up to $2,000 valuation, went down to defeat in the Maine House yesterday.

The vote, on roll call, was 102 to 30.

The 17 Democrats present voted against the combination.

Defeat came on acceptance of an adverse report by three members of the taxation committee on a homestead exemption measure from which new drafts incorporating the sales tax-homestead exemption plan had been drawn.

Defense Course Men Arraigned

Three Boston men were arraigned in Suffolk Superior Court today on charges of attempting to extort money by fraudulently operating a school in which special national defense courses were listed.

The men were brought before Judge Edward F. Hanify following an investigation of the school by the Boston Better Business Bureau and the Attorney-General's office.

Under the direction of Assistant Attorney-General Frank G. Volpe, the investigation has already uncovered material for one indictment by the Suffolk County Grand Jury. The jurors named seven men in a conspiracy to steal involving the operation of a Boston school to train pupils in national defense work.

The school operated by the men possessed little physical property, using a motor from a burned plane as its object lesson for a course in aviation mechanics, Mr. Volpe said. Claims by the school that it had a placement bureau for its graduates were also false, he said.

Christian Science Lecture on WRUW

Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Monday evening, April 21, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles used simultaneously. Both frequencies should be heard throughout the United States and Canada. Listeners in the eastern United States may perhaps find better reception from the 6.04 megacycles frequency. However, if reception on one frequency is not satisfactory, the other may be tried.

Bill Favored for Returning Annual Legislative Sessions

The first skirmish in the campaign for return to annual Massachusetts legislative sessions has been won by proponents of the change.

The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law late yesterday reported favorably on a proposed constitutional amendment to shift from biennial to annual sessions.

To accomplish the feat a majority of the members in two successive Legislatures must approve the measure. Then the proposal goes to the people on a referendum.

The biennial session system went into effect in 1939, after the people in 1938 voted to abandon the traditional annual meeting system.

The next immediate step required in the annual sessions drive is the filing of an order calling for a joint convention of the House and Senate to consider the proposal this year.

Townsend Plan—The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law reported adversely on a resolution memorializing Congress to adopt the Townsend National Recovery Plan.

Purchasing Agent—The House rejected a Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations bill to establish a county purchasing agent in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation to centralize county purchasing. The bill was one of several filed by the Federation to improve county government.

Selective Service—The Constitutional Law committee turned down a resolve to memorialize Congress against extending the selective service training period beyond one year.

Public Safety—The House passed to be engrossed a bill appropriating an additional $10,000 for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to continue its work of co-ordinating home defense activities. Earlier in the year the Committee was given $7,500.

Newspapers—Legislation to require newspapers to file notice with the Secretary of State 10 days before announcing support of any political candidate was rejected by the Constitutional Law Committee.

Liquor—The same committee reported against a bill to prohibit radio liquor advertising.

Beano—The Lower Branch voted against a measure allowing theaters to conduct beano games as part of their regular entertainment programs.

Race Tracks—The Senate rejected a House-approved bill to require Massachusetts race tracks to hire 90 per cent of their employees from Massachusetts. The present requirement is 85 per cent.

Fall River—The City of Fall River, under control of a State-appointed Finance Commission since 1931, may return to home rule status at the end of this year. The Legislative Committee on Cities reported adversely on a bill to extend the life of the Commission five years beyond its present Dec. 31, 1941, expiration date.

District Court — The House adopted an order establishing the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary as a special commission to study revision of the Massachusetts District Court system.

Japan Curtails Publications To Conserve Stocks of Paper

Foreign Trade Flashes

Japan is further curtailing the number of magazines and newspapers permitted to be published in that country because of the wartime need to conserve stocks of paper, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

During the past two years the Home Ministry, with aid of other Government agencies, has been engaged in eliminating publications of a character not in keeping with the country's "new morality," said Mr. Smith. Under the latest Government order, however, the heaviest blows appear to fall on economic, political, and scientific journals. The plan is under direction of the Publishing Culture Association, set up in Tokyo last December.

The Association recommended that the number of photographic magazines published in Japan be reduced from 12 to 4; economic journals from 200 to 20; and that those dealing with politics, natural science, industry and miscellaneous subjects be cut between 30 and 50 per cent.

Viennese Fashions

Joint efforts are reported being made by German Government authorities, and fashion establishments in the Reich, to develop Vienna to take the place of Paris as a fashion center for Europe.

Before the political changes of 1938, the former Austrian capital enjoyed a world-wide reputation for its exquisite taste and smart styles both in ladies' dresses and ladies' handicraft products. Soon after the incorporation of Austria into Greater Germany, certain Berlin firms undertook to replace Vienna in this respect by competitive measures but the public response was negligible.

German authorities now maintain that as a result of war developments Paris has lost its position as a world fashion center, and that the title has been acquired by Vienna. As a manifestation of this change, a so-called Vienna Fashion Week was recently held.

Vegetable 'Meat'

A nutrition vegetable meat made from a dozen garden-variety plants and vegetables, is reported to have appeared on the market in Budapest, Hungary, and to have become popular in that city. The product, marketed in the form of powder, is ready for use by the addition of water, salt, and bread, from which many types of ground "meat" dishes, including sausage, may be made by addition of butter, cream, and spices. The inventor claims that a satisfactory synthetic meat dinner for four can be prepared for about 20 cents.

Bicycle Market

Bicycles are gaining popularity steadily in Chile, and because imports of this item from Europe have been largely eliminated by the war, American bicycle manufacturers are afforded an unusual opportunity to secure a strong foothold in that market. The prevalence of good roads is causing an increasing number of Chileans to move to the country, and for these the bicycle offers a cheap and enjoyable form of transportation.

Bay State's Employees For Public 81,621

Public employees of the state, counties, cities and towns of Massachusetts number a little more than 80,000, it was estimated today by Roswell F. Phelps, Director of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Mr. Phelps arrived at his total by working out the following data:

State employees	22,000
County employees (14 counties)	4,483
City employees (39 cities)	37,403
Town employees (312 towns)	17,735
Total	81,621

The bulk of the estimate was taken from official records, but as a number of units made no reports, the balance had to be computed. The figures include temporary and part-time employees. The number of full-time public employees was calculated by Mr. Phelps at 67,760. Public school teachers are not included.

Purpose of Compilation

The public records also disclosed 1,429 permanent full time employees of public service enterprises, such as municipal water works, electric light plants, incinerators and quarries. Part-time and temporary employees of these enterprises brought up the aggregate to 2,148. The figure is incomplete as 16 cities made no reports.

Mr. Phelps' compilation was made in connection with a bill to enable public employees to obtain group life insurance. He is chairman of a committee of state employees formed for this purpose.

The legislation the committee asks would authorize public treasurers to make deductions from the pay checks of public employees and remit the money to the insurance company writing the insurance. A pay check deduction is asked, Mr. Phelps said, because most insurance companies refuse to handle group insurance on any other basis.

Employees would make the entire payment for their insurance, and no contribution whatever would be made by pulic bodies. Only those who wanted insurance would subscribe for it. Because the minimum group insurable is 50, Mr. Phelps said he thought the elibible number of public employees would be approximately 66,000.

The Latest Figures

The latest available data on the number of public employees of counties and cities in Massachusetts, obtained from the Quarterly Employment Survey of State and local government by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at Washington, was found by Mr. Phelps as follows:

Number of County Employees in 10 Counties in Massachusetts as of October, 1940

	Number of Employees			
		—Permanent—		Temporary
	Total	Full time	Part time	and other
Barnstable	124	92	10	22
Berkshire†	..	..	..	..
Bristol†	..	..	..	..
Dukes†	..	..	..	..
Essex	580	536	38	6
Franklin	47	47	..	..
Hampden	192	192	..	..
Hampshire	106	82	19	5
Middlesex	905	808	70	27
Nantucket†	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	307	279	28	..
Plymouth	203	195	2	6
Suffolk	1,068	1,068	..	..
Worcester	435	332	20	83
Total*	3,967	3,631	187	149

†No report. *Does not include Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties

Number of City Employees in 23 Cities in Massachusetts as of October, 1940

	Number of employees:			
		Permanent		Temp. and
	Total	Full T	Part T	oth'r
Attleboro	187	168	19	..
Beverly	323	258	61	4
Boston	12,074	‡	‡	‡
Brockton	806	739	58	9
Cambridge	‡	‡	‡	‡
Chelsea	398	349	43	6
Chicopee	‡	‡	‡	‡
Everett	‡	‡	‡	‡
Fall River	‡	‡	‡	‡
Fitchburg	582	549	32	1
Gardner	277	124	148	5
Gloucester	‡	‡	‡	‡
Haverhill	‡	‡	‡	‡
Holyoke	608	608		
Lawrence	839	839		
Leominster	216	147	69	
Lowell	963	899		64
Lynn	879	‡	‡	‡
Malden	‡	‡	‡	‡
Marlborough	‡	‡	‡	‡
Medford	‡	‡	‡	‡
Melrose	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Bedford	990	927	63	
Newburyport	199	105	94	
Newton	813	734	59	20
North Adams	‡	‡	‡	‡
Northampton	209	174	18	17
Peabody	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pittsfield	‡	‡	‡	‡
Quincy	1,097	1,073	24	0
Revere	‡	‡	‡	‡
Salem	671	617	54	
Somerville	878	760	112	6
Springfield	1,917	1,730	18	169
Taunton	‡	‡	‡	‡
Waltham	436	344	58	34
Westfield	198	124	74	0
Woburn	‡	‡	‡	‡
Worcester	2,500	2,334	104	62
Totals, 23 cities*	28,060	†13,602	†1,108	†397

*For 16 of the 39 cities in Massachusetts, no reports were given. These 16 cities were: Cambridge, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Malden, Marlborough, Medford, Melrose, North Adams, Peabody, Pittsfield, Revere, Taunton, and Woburn.

†For the City of Boston the numbers of employees on full time, part time, or temporary employment were not shown separately.

‡No report

Amos Weston

Memorial services are to be held this afternoon for Amos Weston, Assistant to the Production Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, who passed on in Washington, D. C., on April 14. The services are to be conducted at the Waterman Chapel, 495 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

A native of Maine, Mr. Weston had had 20 years of varied newspaper experience when he came to the Monitor at its establishment in 1908. He was the first foreman of the Monitor composing room. In 1917 he was placed in general charge of printing, and in 1922 was named Superintendent of Production, in which capacity he served more than 10 years.

Mr. Weston was always keenly interested in the printing arts. He was a member of the Society of Printers and a past President of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. He was a Mason and a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was an Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Variation in Miami Sea Level Gives Tip on Weather in North

WOODS HOLE, Mass., April 17 (AP)—Discovery that the ocean tide gauges at Miami furnish long-range weather forecasts for such places as Chicago and New York has been made at the Oceanographic Institution here.

The gauges show that mean sea level off Florida is changing by half a foot, over long periods, due to fluctuations in the Gulf Stream

This mysterious ocean river, which off New York has 700 times the volume of the Mississippi in flood, is in turn controlled by winds of oceanwide dimensions.

These same winds make possible the long-range inland forecasting. And their effects extend from the Arctic down into the tropics.

That they influenced weather has been known. But they were too vast to measure. The queer sea level fluctuations furnish an unexpected index of their movements—an index valid not only off Florida, but off Charleston and other points.

Stream a Great Traveler

The clarification of this forecasting has culminated in the last few months, and is described by Columbus O'D. Iselin, of the Institution, in a report to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

It was established, first, that the Gulf Stream is really part of a vast eddy, the size of the entire North Atlantic. As the Gulf Stream, the eddy emerges from the Gulf of Mexico to flow clockwise, up along the American shore, then across the Atlantic to England.

Some of it is lost there to the north, but the main flow turns southward, under the name of the Canaries Current, along European shores. Thence it crosses back to the New World under the name of the North Equatorial Current. Into the Caribbean it drifts to go again to the Gulf Stream.

The winds over the North Atlantic move in the same general great whirl. Those above the North Equatorial Current, which drive the stream back to America, are the well known trade winds.

Years of study showed that the inside edge of this eddy ought to stand higher than the outer edge That is, sea level along the American shore of the Gulf Stream would be lower than on the other side of the stream around Bermuda.

This could be tested by reading the tide gauges at Miami, Charleston and Bermuda. Surprising confirmation was found, in lower sea level along the American shore.

But the differences in sea level between inside and outside edges of the stream are not constant. They vary because of changes in the volume of the Gulf Stream.

When volume increases, the stream is strong, and the American coast sea level drops a bit. When volume diminishes, the current weakens, and the sea level on this side rises.

Tide gauges reveal, moreover, that this has actually been happening along the Gulf Stream for many years. Since 1932 the Stream has been relatively weak, and for 10 years previously was strong.

The winds above the Atlantic have been correspondingly weak or strong. When strong, they have caused a more thorough mixing of the Arctic cold and tropical heat.

The result of these strong winds has been temporarily a little warmer weather in the North, cooler in the tropics. The opposite happens when the Stream, and the winds, are weak.

"Thus," said Mr. Iselin, "we should expect some correlation between mean sea level at Miami and the monthly temperature at, for example, Chicago."

Predicting N. Y. Weather

An additional weather influence comes from the waters of the Stream. Around the latitude of New York, for example, the stream is ordinarily around 100 miles offshore.

But when the current is weak, eddies form more easily between shore and stream. This brings warm water closer inshore. It means, Mr. Iselin said, that in summer, when southerly winds prevail, it should be possible to predict, by the tide gauges at Miami, the trend of mean monthly temperatures around New York.

The same readings are important for the haddock fishing industry. One fishing ground is the Georges Bank, off Boston. When the stream is weak, eddies are likely between it and this bank.

If an eddy appears during the six weeks when young haddock eggs are floating near the surface, a large proportion of the class of that particular year would likely be lost.

"Thus," Mr. Iselin said, "we can expect a correlation between mean sea level at Miami and the catch of haddock on the Georges Bank in succeeding years."

Penny Milk For Needy Pupils

Needy children in public and parochial schools of Greater Boston and the Lowell-Lawrence milk marketing area will be able to buy milk at about one cent a pint, it is announced by State Commissioner of Public Welfare, Arthur G. Rotch Fifty-two communities are included.

The new plan is made possible by an agreement with the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration. It will provide the milk in schools selected by health authorities as having a large proportion of children from families in the low-income brackets.

The Greater Boston milk marketing area comprises:

Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Everett, Lexington, Lynn, Malden, Marblehead, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Peabody, Quincy, Reading, Revere, Salem, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, Woburn.

The Lowell-Lawrence milk marketing area is composed of:

Andover, Billerica, Boxford, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Lawrence, Lowell, Methuen, North Andover, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Westford.

Anti-Nazi Group's N. Y. Pickets Arrested

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Twenty-two pickets from a group of 200 demonstrating under the sponsorship of the Committee for Demanding the Release of Anti-Nazi prisoners in Germany, were arrested today at the Battery Place Building housing the German Consulate.

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Communities May Share In El Probe Cost

Officials of the 13 communities served along with Boston by the Boston Elevated Railway today were considering a proposal from the Boston Finance Commission that they voluntarily assume their proportionate share of the recent $55,000 investigation of the "El's" affairs which the Commission sponsored.

The cost has been footed by the City of Boston.

Declaring that it had now completed its role in the Elevated matter, the Finance Commission pointed out that all communities involved would benefit from the investigation, and observed: "Issues have now been framed upon which the financing of the road can be brought before the courts."

The next move in the matter is up to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, the Commission asserted. Mr. Bushnell has been requested by the Metropolitan Transit Council and by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and the Finance Commission to undertake legal action to decide issues brought to light in the investigation.

The Commission emphasized that its purpose has not been to find evidence of mismanagement in the road, but to discover the facts and to search for some way of reducing the annual deficits now assessed on the 14 cities and towns. The body further declared it would be glad to give co-operation in any future action, if needed.

Pepperell Mills Strikers Return

BIDDEFORD, Maine, April 17 (AP)—The day shift of 400 workers returned to their jobs in the Pepperell Mills' sheeting division today after settlement of a six-day strike of 80 battery hands which had halted work on an army contract.

Two other shifts totaling 800 workers will return to work at 3 p. m.

Miss Anna Weinstock, a Federal Conciliator, in announcing the settlement last night, said the strike was unjustified and contrary to the company's contract with the Textile Workers Union (C. I. O.).

She asserted the management would reinstate the "three girls who brought about the strike" by complaining of being over-worked.

The women said they had been "fired"; the company insisted they had quit, and all the women who keep loom bobbin batteries filled walked out, shutting the entire department down.

Miss Weinstock found that the three "should not have refused" their assignments, which she said were in accord with a previous agreement, and that the strikers "were not entitled to union support" inasmuch as the contract outlawed strikes.

Both the union and the strikers agreed, she continued, that the company and its officials had done "nothing which justified" the walkout. She added that all had agreed, in order to prevent recurrencies, that henceforth the company should discharge summarily any workers who strike or stop work without union sanction.

Concert Planned At Hatch Shell

The Division of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, is sponsoring a concert of chamber music by the Malkin Trio at the auditorium of the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell this evening at 8 o'clock. The Shell is located on the Charles River Esplanade.

Admission to the concert is free by tickets obtainable at Room 12, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

This is the first time that the Shell auditorium is to be used for a public concert. The auditorium has been made available for the concert through the courtesy of the Metropolitan District Commission.

The Malkin Trio is composed of Leon Tumarkin, pianist, Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Joseph Malkin, 'cellist and leader, formerly first violoncello of the Berlin Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestras. The program consists of the Trio in B major, opus 8, Brahms, and Trio in A minor, Tschaikovsky.

Brown Club Holds Its Annual Dinner

A joint plea against general disruption of university and academy life during these critical times was stressed by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, Providence, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, who spoke last night at the annual banquet of the Brown Club of Boston at the University Club.

Dr. Wriston attached prime importance to the American college and its student body and alumni, which form, he said, the foundation of a peaceful world of individualism and true democracy. Dr. Fuess placed on the shoulders of college men the responsibility for leadership in gaining national unity by eliminating racial and religious hatreds, and in fathering a spiritual revival.

Dorchester Man Wins $1,200 Prize for Music

Arnold Chaitman of Dorchester, Mass., has been awarded the 1941 Joseph H. Bearns prize of $1,200 bestowed annually by Columbia University for "the best musical composition by an American composer between the ages of 18 and 25."

A second prize of $900 went to Milton B. Babbitt of Princeton, N. J., Mr. Chaitman, native of Russia, is a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston.

Mobile Kitchen for Britain

Gift of Pine Manor Junior College

A mobile kitchen for Britain was purchased from funds raised by Pine Manor Junior College in Wellesley, one of the schools affiliated with the Massachusetts School and College Division of the British War Relief Society. Left to right, the students are: Ruth Horton of Victoria, British Columbia; Patricia Bowman, daughter of the United States Consul General in Naples, and Rose Adams of St. Louis, Mo.

Connecticut Court Changes To Relieve Crowded Dockets

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17—Changes in the court system of Connecticut that will give increased duties and increased prestige to the Common Pleas Courts and, at the same time, relieve the crowded dockets of the Superior Court, are being written in the General Assembly.

A bill approved in principle by the Judiciary Committee and now being drafted in detail sets up the Common Pleas Courts as circuit courts serving all counties in the State, increases the salaries of the judges and gives these courts jurisdiction over some of the fields of litigation now handled only by the Superior Court.

Under the present system the Common Pleas Courts function in only five of the eight counties. Each judge sits permanently in the court to which he is appointed, and the jurisdiction of the courts is not uniform. The committee, by putting the judges on circuit, will make their services available to all counties. Salaries will be made uniform at $10,000 a year, and the jurisdiction of the courts will be defined.

All divorce matters, for one thing, will be given to the Common Pleas Courts, under this proposal. The courts would have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil matters involving not more than $3,000 and all appeals from the doings of municipal boards, such as assessors and zoning boards.

A criminal side of the Common Pleas Courts would be established in Hartford, which now has only a civil court at this level. All judges would be required to devote full time.

In another bill reported favorably, the Judiciary Committee would remove the mystery from the the incomes of probate court judges in the State. They would be quired to report to the Secretary of the State each year regarding their incomes and expenses. Probate judges are paid by fees, and although these are fixed by law in individual cases there is no way to know how much a judge's receipts may total in a year. Courts in some probate districts where large estates are settled provide lucrative positions. Some of the judges, the committee was told, earn more than the $12,000 paid to a Superior or Supreme Court judge.

Bank Insurance

Chances of agreement at this session on a savings bank life insurance plan were dimmed when the House Committee on Banks turned down, unanimously, the savings bank insurance bill already adopted in the Senate. The bill was sponsored by Gov. Robert A. Hurley as an administration measure, but Republicans in the House refused to approve the appropriation of State funds to establish the insurance program. It was, they said, a subsidy. The House committee may approve a plan under which the banks would be permitted to set up insurance departments, financed entirely without State appropriation, but whether the Senate group will yield this point is doubted. Senators took the position originally that their bill could not be altered.

Electrification

Something may be done before the session ends toward extension of electric light lines to unserved rural areas of Connecticut. Two bills are being considered, one to permit the formation of co-operatives to build lines, buy and sell power and maintain service, the other to require the private utility companies to extend their lines for a lower financial guarantee than they have been willing to accept heretofore.

Connecticut is one of the States approaching the saturation point in rural electrification. Only comparatively few rural areas remain unserved, and these are the "thin" areas where prospective business is not very great. Electric companies, under pressure from New Deal agencies and farm groups, have made several concessions in recent years, but still have minimum requirements of guaranteed income that some groups of rural dwellers are unable or unwilling to meet. The move to bring about further extensions by legislative action originated among the farmers of the General Assembly.

Trolley Car Homes

Discarded trolley cars may become homes for Hartford defense workers. The Hartford Housing Authority has suggested that trolleys now being replaced by busses in Hartford be converted into living quarters, and has secured the promise that the Connecticut Company, which owns the cars, will co-operate.

Each car, says an architect who was consulted, could be made over into sleeping and living rooms for three or four persons. Each occupant would have a separate room.

Not Candidate

Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy, as his friends had predicted, said he would not be a candidate for a fourth term as Mayor of Hartford in the fall. He notified the Democratic town chairman, by letter, of his decision.

French-American Family Reunited

After being stranded in Occupied France since last spring, two American-born children, Monique and Pierre Boutet have arrived safely in New York, according to an announcement made by Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee.

The family's reunion is the result of co-operative effort by Roman Catholics, Jews, Unitarians, Methodists, the Unitarian Service Committee and other service organizations, it was stated.

Mme. Mado Quere Boutet, an American citizen of French extraction, who now lives in Minneapolis, Minn., left her children in France in the care of an aunt, who took them to western France. After the invasion no word was heard of the children until October. Then the State Department located them and reported their whereabouts to the mother.

Mme. Boutet, at the advice of refugee friends and a professor at the University of Minnesota, told her story to the Rev. Raymond Bragg, minister of the First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis. He immediately referred the case to the Unitarian Service Committee, which through its commissioner abroad, Dr. Charles Joy, enlisted the co-operation of consular officials and Red Cross workers, and got the children safely out of France. During February, Monique and Pierre were cared for in Lisbon by the Unitarian Service Committee. They sailed for America late in March.

Apathy of Women Is Blamed For Legal Status in Many States

In Florida married women are classed with idiots, lunatics and minors, according to Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, Florida lawyer, author and lecturer.

This status obtains under the old common law of England, she says, which was adopted by Florida at the time it became a State and abandoned the Spanish laws. It was cited by Mrs. Murrell as an example of some of the legal discriminations against women which still exist in the United States.

The Florida attorney, who visited Boston in the course of a lecture tour, explained that under this statute a married woman may not even open a charge account without her husband's written approval—a restriction which amazes tourists from other states. And if a married woman wants to go into business, she must first go to court and prove her competency.

A bill to revise this law—which was thrown out in England in 1873—is being placed before the Legislature at this session, said Mrs. Murrell. She has been working for four years in her State to liberalize its laws with respect to the rights of women, and is chairman of the legislative committee for the National Women's Party in Florida.

Pointing out that there are still eleven backward States in the matter of women's rights, Mrs. Murrell deplored the fact that women on the whole are apathetic about the situation.

American women, she claims, are "over-privilege, under-worked and tragically spoiled," and affect a childish dependence which stunts their growth as contributing citizens of the community and the nation. Mrs. Murrell believes that women should "grow up and take their responsibilities."

When this country was colonized by the early settlers, she pointed out that the women stood beside their men in every occupation and worked with them. The trouble today, said the woman attorney, is "that women don't have enough to do."

She feels, too, that there is a mental and moral decline in women who, after being highly educated, get married and then devote themselves to card playing and cocktail parties.

Mrs. Murrell would like to see women become excited about their status, believe in their future and work for it. "We go to great length," she said, "to promote democracy abroad when we haven't yet completed our own democracy at home."

N. E. Mutual Insurance Has an All-Welded Vault

The first all-welded safe-deposit vault in the world will be completed when its two massive doors weighing 24 tons each, are put in place this week in the new home office building of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company on Boylston Street at Copley Square, Boston.

Forty-six feet long, 18 feet wide and 25 feet high, the two-story vault will be shared by the Merchants National Bank and the New England Mutual.

Lawyer, Author

Mrs. Ethel E. Murrell

Florida woman leader who is in Boston on lecture tour.

Harvard '41 Class Agent

Henry Hornblower 2d of Boston has been chosen 1941 Class Agent for the Harvard Fund by the officers of this year's senior class, it is announced. Like his father, Ralph Hornblower, who is Agent for the class of 1911, his task will be to solicit annual contributions to the Harvard Fund—a special portion of the University endowment. Since 1925, when the fund was established, Agents have collected a total of nearly $2,000,000, it is announced.

Major Needs in Education Discussed at P. T. A. Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 17—Three major lacks in education in Massachusetts were cited by Dr. Harry Broudy, director of graduate work at the North Adams Teachers' College and member of the Legislative Commission on Youth Problems, as he addressed the annual spring conference of the Western Massachusetts district of the Parent-Teachers Association here recently.

About 150 attended the banquet at the end of the day's sessions, which were under the supervision of Mrs. Frank L. Youngs of the local P. T. A.

Firstly, Dr. Broudy stated, we are not giving the kind of training that young people need. Out of 40,000 high school students studied by the commission, about 10,000 went on to college or other training schools, about 15,000 dropped out, and of the remaining 15,000 about three-fifths, had practically no occupational training. While training "doesn't create jobs," he continued, "the ones who get them during a depression are most likely to be the ones with training." Ironically enough, in the field where high schools do give training most often, the clerical-commercial field, there are too many trained young persons.

The second lack, the commission found, was guidance, as young people do not know how to look for a job, continued Dr. Broudy. Most young people did not know of the opportunities they had for further study, either. While 65 per cent, it was found, go to their parents for advice, the tendency in vocational problems is to go to the schools.

Thirdly, the commission decided another need was for more education, because "more and more jobs require more advanced training." In Massachusetts, it was estimated, between 7,000 and 10,000 young people every year apply for admission for further education in colleges and advanced schools, but do not go through with their plans because of lack of money. For many of these, $200 a year would have made it possible to secure the further education they wanted, with most desiring two or three years of training rather than four.

"We have nothing in Massachusetts," said Dr Broudy, "other than the Teachers' Colleges, Massachusetts State College, where thousands are turned away, and the textile schools, besides a few scholarships in the private colleges."

To combat the emergency which must come after the present defense boom, Dr. Broudy explained, the commission has made four practical proposals, which could have been much more ambitious in scope if the Legislature had been in more of a spending mood than they are. The first proposal is for every high school in the state to employ a placement and guidance director on full time. A good one can give individual guidance to students up to the age of 21, in school and out of school, and can even actually create jobs.

Secondly, there should be State and local planning boards to coordinate the young people and the community, said the commission member, and thirdly the State should establish an educational loan fund so that needy and deserving young people can borrow to continue their education.

A telephone is such an ordinary thing

WHY this picture of a telephone in an advertisement? Everybody knows what a telephone looks like.

That's it exactly. The telephone is such an ordinary, everyday thing. It isn't unusual for anybody, anywhere, to have a telephone or, at least, be able to use one conveniently nearby.

You don't have to think about the telephone any more than you have to think about the firehouses all over town or the policemen on their beats or the hospital on the hill or the doctors' offices. Such services are always ready for the need of the moment . . any moment of the day or night. That's modern living.

That's your telephone . . . so very matter-of-fact. You know you can reach anyone you want to talk to by telephone anywhere in these United States and in no time at all. Even if you use it to save a life or protect your home or to get help quickly for your children or for almost any exciting emergency, you don't give much thought to the telephone itself. You don't have to because other people, lots of them, are thinking and working all the time to keep your telephone working so well *that you don't have to think much about it.*

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A New Work From Aaron Copland—Current Art Exhibitions

His 'Quiet City' Scheduled On Week's Symphony Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Vignette representation of a musical idea comes about at this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, in a little, 10-minute study by an American composer. A work in the small hardly associates itself with grandiloquent modern times, but here we have one—a piece requiring little more than half a platform of players for its performance, and making, as its title hints, very slight noise—"Quiet City," for English horn, trumpet, and strings, by Aaron Copland.

At first thought, anyone could reasonably remark that a fancy of this sort does not fall into the orchestral category at all, and could call out upon Dr. Koussevitzky and question the appropriateness of his letting into his program the "Quiet City." For is it not, in truth, chamber music?

Admittedly, the two wind instruments do, in a way, form a light ensemble along with a group of instruments of the violin family. At the same time, the symphonic purpose of the composition is plain. The English horn and the trumpet may be said to stand for all the woods and all the brasses. They are, in a fair view of the case, two grand choirs reduced to a pair of voices.

Another way of explaining the matter, we have here a condensation of the orchestral story from early civilized times. Curious tone and pastoral melody of the double-reed English horn tell of the Greek contribution to instrumental music. Ordered sound and militant melody of the trumpet sum up the Roman contribution. Then the harmony of the bowed instruments brings to the mind of the listener the Medieval and the Renaissance eras and completes the record up to latter days.

A strange moment of contemplation this piece offers of one who has been through the modern musical mill and who has had every experience an American man of music can enjoy. Successful as a student, taught in Europe, acclaimed as a youthful talent on return to the United States, approved as a mature composer, and honored with educational appointments, he settles down to the simplest kind of an expression of himself. It is as though he had got such an abundance of instruction and opportunity that he had determined to find the common denominator of it all and get things down to their lowest terms and their final analysis.

"Big symphonies are all right," he seems to observe, "but who has told more in an hour with all the means of sonority available than I can tell in a sixth of the time with a mere outline of an orchestra?"

Action begins in the strings, mild in manner. The English horn speaks; then the trumpet, at first outright and then in echo. Greek and Roman hold deliberate conversation. Remarkable that either of the single voices equals in power the whole body of strings with seven double basses as foundation. The trumpet, its bell plugged with the mute, has a passage, again sounding first near and then afar. To close, the two classic principals hold a duet, the Medieval company standing by and encouraging.

"Quiet City" bears date of 1940, and seems to count as a product of the Berkshire summer academic doings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Perhaps the thing could not have been imagined or accomplished in any other locality but that from which it arises. Mr. Copland, as a practical musician, recognizes that not all orchestras have an English horn player, and accordingly he has written in his score an alternative oboe arrangement of the double-reed part.

Next Week's Symphony

Benjamin Britten's Variations for String Orchestra on a Theme by Frank Bridge will be presented by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky at next week's pair of Boston Symphony concerts, the last but one of the season. The work contains eight variations and a fugued finale. The other items of the program will be Schumann's Fourth Symphony, in D minor, Falla's Suite from "El Amor Brujo," and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel."

Loyde Knutson

Cheyenne Mountain Dancers

Who will give an exhibition program in Lee Auditorium Tuesday evening, April 22.

First Day of Work on Movie 'Ziegfeld Girl'

The camera looks on as the girls learn to walk up and down stairs, each with a book on her head. The film arrives Saturday at the State and Orpheum.

Paintings of New Mexico

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Childs Gallery, 171 Newbury Street, are water colors by Victor Higgins.

Native of Taos, N. M., Mr. Higgins has been painting the beautiful New Mexican countryside for many years. These are the first of his water colors shown here, and they come as a very agreeable surprise. We have been seeing countless aquarelles of New England, and some of the West Coast, but few painters seem to have discovered the handsome New Mexico terrain. Mr. Higgins has depicted it with vigor, refining the more determined lineaments from the panorama. There is a geometric basis, a pronounced indication of horizontals and verticals as they are perceived in the plains and mesas, and the angular peaks. The spaces are superbly indicated; the atmosphere and soft colors delicately revealed.

It is a country of such natural splendor that the artist would seem dwarfed by the panorama. Many artists are, but not Victor Higgins. He is composed, and he composes well; he is subtle, yet decisive.

This exhibition shows what grand material lies there in the environs of Taos for the water colorist who feels responsible and who is not looking for the easiest way of saying things. The exhibition is well worth seeing.

Walt Kuhn Exhibition

A solo exhibition of oils, gouache drawings, and pen drawings by Walt Kuhn is now on view at the Grace Horne galleries 71 Newbury Street.

Born in New York City, Mr. Kuhn commenced his career as a cartoonist. Extensive travel in Europe familiarized him with the rapidly growing tendencies of modern French painting. Not only did he work personally in the new manner, but he gave unsparingly of his energies to the now historic Armory Exhibition, held in 1913. Mr. Kuhn's "The Story of the Armory Show" is an illuminating little pamphlet.

The pictures in this Boston display reveal the special interests and pursuits of Mr. Kuhn as a painter. They show his love of paint and desire to put it to work in a bright, vigorous, decorative way. The pigment is keyed high, applied roughly, forced into unexpected juxapositions. He caught the French daring with the brush, and he achieves sometimes striking effects of bravura as in "Green Apples with a Scoop." Mr. Kuhn shows how responsive Americans were to the innovations of the French vanguard, how refreshed by the new theories of color, the simplifications, and stylizations. There is in his pictures a detachment from the commonplace, a clarification of artistic purpose.

The Kuhn pictures seem already slightly dated, dated that is in the sense that they belong to a golden age of awakening and discovery. The painters of the younger generation reap the benefits of the discoveries of these forerunners, without having the exhilarating personal experience of pioneering.

Exhibition at Y. W. C. A.

A group of artists in the Federal Art Project are exhibiting at the Y. W. C. A., Stuart Street at Clarendon. The pictures have been hung in the workshop on the eighth floor. These painters make a very lively ensemble. The present group tends toward systems of abstraction.

In the exhibition are to be found pictures by Charles Heinz, Charles Darby, Lawrence Kupferman, Dorothy Loeb, Fritz Pfeiffer, and Fritz Fuglister. There is a large oil by Karl Knaths, who is the most professional and assured. He uses color with the understanding of an expert and the imagination of a poet. That color may be expressive is also evident in a picture "Spring, Again," by Fritz Pfeiffer. The canvas pulsates with the joyous mood communicated by the artist. Mr. Pfeiffer also works in a more abstract way, and there are some canvases showing his departure from recognizable objects. It is arguable whether an artist can withdraw from fact too far without becoming rarefied and detached. But Mr. Pfeiffer has a way of endowing his abstractions with a personal quality. Different are the abstractions of Russel West, which are patterns suggested by facts.

Charles Darby's pictures stabilize the subject with stylizations, and the artist is not at all aloof, on the contrary, he is descriptive and even realistic in his patterned way. Fritz Fuglister has proved his ability to compose and his scenes at fisheries are nicely organized.

This is a group of painters notable for concentration and curiosity. There is nothing prosaic or monotonous about their work and they should be hailed for a valuable contribution to the art of New England.

Delar

Julius Huehn

Baritone soloist in the performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the Pension Fund, Sunday afternoon, April 27, in Symphony Hall.

Wins Bearns Award

Arnold Chaitman, student of composition with Quincy Porter at the New England Conservatory of Music, has been awarded the 1941 Joseph H. Bearns prize of $1,200, bestowed annually by Columbia University for the best musical composition by an American composer between 18 and 25. The work is a Sinfonietta for Strings.

Mr. Chaitman won a diploma with honors in composition at the New England Conservatory in 1939 and has continued his studies in composition with Mr. Porter. His "Jazz Passacaglia" was played at a Pops Concert in June, 1939. He is a member of the viola section of the New England Conservatory Orchestra. This year he has held a Carr Scholarship and an Oliver Ditson Scholarship at the Conservatory.

Modern Dance Symposium

The annual Junior College Modern Dance Symposium will be held Saturday, April 19, at Bennett Junior College, Millbrook, N. Y. The symposium, organized three years ago, gives opportunity for exchange of ideas on the development in the education field of the Modern Dance as a pure art form.

Taking part with Bennett Junior College in this year's session will be groups limited to 12 dancers, instructor and accompanist, from each of the following colleges: Briarcliff, of Briarcliff, N. Y.; Colby, of New London, N. H.; Erskine, of Boston, Mass.; Lasell, of Auburndale, Mass.; Finch, of New York City; and Hillyer, of Hartford, Conn. The demonstration will consist of the presentation by each of the groups of technical sequences and original "theater" dances, based on fables, allegory, poems, and song. Hanya Holm will be mistress of ceremonies.

Following the demonstration, Norman Lloyd will conduct a master class in music for the participating groups. The concluding feature of the symposium, which is to be opened at 2:30 in the afternoon by Courtney Carroll, president of Bennett Junior College, will be a dance recital by Anna Sokolow.

Gabin in New Film

Jean Gabin, the French player, who is now in Hollywood, heads the cast for "Daybreak," which comes Saturday to the Fine Arts. The film is the last production in which he acted in France. Jacqueline Laurent, Arletty, and Jules Berry are in the supporting roles. Jacques Viot wrote the story, and Marcelle Carne directed. The film is said to be intended primarily for adult audiences. "Madam Butterfly" continues at the theater through Friday.

At the Telepix

A film of Peru and a movie study of conditions in Argentina will be among the films on the program of the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features listed include Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, sports, comedy, and cartoon.

Saroyan the Unorthodox

Since William Saroyan has a reputation for doing things in a manner peculiarly his own, it was to be expected that he would discard many of the orthodox methods of production with the presentation of his new play, "The Beautiful People," which will open at the Lyceum Theater, Monday evening, April 21.

When "The Time of Your Life" opened in Boston it was apparent that the setting was inappropriate. New scenery was ordered for New York. When it was delivered Mr. Saroyan was called in. The production staff sat in the fifth row, center, and admired its handiwork. Mr. Saroyan, however, refused to sit with them. He moved over to the end seat nearest the wall.

"It won't do," he said, "the person in this seat will miss half the action."

"That always happens in the theater," he was told.

"I don't care what always happens," he replied. "Anyone who pays to see my play has the right to see the whole show."

Patient with his unfamiliarity with theatrical production, they explained that it was impossible. Saroyan listened quietly but persisted. "The theatergoer is not to blame because you have built your theaters incorrectly," was his only response. A compromise was made. The setting was rebuilt and rearranged so that everyone could see the action of the play.

When it comes to casting his plays, famous names mean nothing to Saroyan. He refuses to rewrite his scripts to fit an established player. "The theater keeps calling for freshness and ingenuity," he says, "and you persist in removing the quality you profess to cherish by adapting the play to the actor. The only way to keep the unique qualities of a play is to find actors who fit the imagination of a playwright." That is why he goes seeking through the byways for actors for his plays.

For "The Beautiful People," Saroyan employed no casting agent and put out no sign reading, "Actors Wanted." He walked the streets of New York looking for the people he wanted. This was no innovation for him. But this method he had discovered Angi O. Poulos of "Love's Old Sweet Song," who in his first Broadway production won the approval of public and critics. Arthur Hunnicutt, another Saroyan actor, was promoted from the laundry room of the Hotel Algonquin.

There were two character casting problems in "The Beautiful People"—a young girl of about 18 and a boy several years younger. Mr. Saroyan wanted a typical American girl. The character he imagined was beautiful inwardly as well as outwardly. Her voice was gentle, her manner reserved, her reactions the simple bewilderment of a fine person. He looked for a long time and found her in the chorus of a Broadway show.

Mr. Saroyan did not know Betsy Blair was a chorus girl when he went into a small restaurant for a hurried luncheon. He saw Gene Kelly, who was given his first speaking part by Mr. Saroyan in "The Time of Your Life," at an adjoining table and moved over to talk with him. Miss Blair was lunching with Gene Kelly. Within five minutes she had been offered the leading feminine role in "The Beautiful People." It was not until later that the playwright discovered that his leading woman was dancing in a chorus.

Last season, in the program offered by the American Ballet, there was a number called "The Great American Goof" written by Saroyan. The leading performer and choregrapher was Eugene Loring. Outside of a few lines in the ballet Mr. Loring had never previously spoken on a stage. But Mr. Saroyan felt he would be right for his new play. It may be unorthodox casting, but it is good Saroyan.

Stadium Concert Plans

Seven conductors will share direction of the Stadium Concerts in New York this summer. The season, the 24th, will run from June 19 to Aug. 13. Men in uniform will be admitted free.

New to these concerts will be Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra; Reginald Stewart, of the Toronto Philharmonic, and Herman Adler, Czech conductor.

Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, will direct on the opening night. Other conductors already known to Stadium audiences will be Efrem Kurtz, Alexander Smallens, and Hans Wilhelm Steinberg.

Fritz Kreisler will appear as soloist for the first time at these concerts. He will play the Beethoven Concerto on the evening of June 30.

Other features of the first fortnight will be the appearance of Artur Rubinstein as piano soloist on the opening night; the return of Paul Robeson for the concert of June 23, and the first of two pairs of performances by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, on the evenings of June 26 and 27.

Eugene Goossens was born in London, in 1893, studied at the Royal College of Music, and early in his career was associated with the Beecham Opera Company. In 1921, he organized his own orchestra for the performance of new music. Subsequently he conducted the British National Opera Company, the Carl Rosa Opera, all the London and provincial orchestras, the Royal Choral Society, and the Handel Society.

He first came to the United States in 1923 to conduct the newly formed Rochester Philharmonic. He has appeared since as guest conductor in most of the important music centers of the country. Since 1931 he has been regular conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony, and musical director of the Cincinnati May Festival. He has written many works for orchestra and two operas, each to a text by Arnold Bennett. He has been announced as one of the conductors for the Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Centennial next year.

Reginald Stewart, conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic, is one of the outstanding figures of Canadian music. He has pursued a career which has been from the start a dual one, divided with equal success between the baton and the piano. He was born in Edinburgh in 1900 but came to Canada as a boy of 13 with his family. He studied in Paris and London. He founded the Promenade Symphony Concerts of Toronto, modeled on London's "Proms," in 1934, and has conducted more than 200 concerts in these series. He has also directed the B. B. C. Orchestra, the National Symphony in Washington, the Montreal Symphony, the Ford Symphony Hour last season and this, and has appeared on the "Famous Conductor" series of the N. Y. C. Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall.

Herman Adler, born in 1899 in Jablonec, Czechoslovakia, studied conducting and composition at the Prague Conservatory, and at 23 became musical director of opera and concerts in his native city. Two years later he was engaged for a similar post in Brno. In 1929 he became conductor at the Bremen Opera, remaining until 1932. The following season he directed at the famous experimental Opera Theater at Darmstadt, and was guest for 12 concerts in Kiev and Charkov. The Russian tour brought Adler an invitation to form a new state orchestra at the latter city.

In 1938, Adler conducted both the Philharmonic and Radio Orchestras in Prague and was scheduled to open the Janacek Festival with a performance of the opera "Jenufa" when "Munich" came. His American debut took place in New York on Jan. 24, 1940, when he conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony in a special concert for the relief of Czechoslovakia. In July, 1940, he was guest conductor of the Cleveland Summer Orchestra. His success resulted in an engagement to conduct the Cleveland Orchestra in the regular winter series this January.

Alexander Smallens will be associated with the Stadium Concerts for the eighth consecutive year; Efrem Kurtz returns for the third season; Hans Wilhelm Steinberg for his second.

The Concert Committee of Stadium Concerts has Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Samuel A. Lewisohn as honorary chairmen; Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer as chairman, and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton as executive vice-chairman. Vice-chairmen are Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Mrs. George Backer, Mrs. Christian R. Holmes, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Countess Marcati, Mrs. William S. Paley, and Mrs. John T. Pratt. Arthur Judson is the manager, Samuel A. Lewisohn the treasurer, Miss Margaret R. Boyd the secretary, and Miss Dorle Jarmel the press representative.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"The LADY FROM CHEYENNE" starring LORETTA YOUNG ROBERT PRESTON EDWARD ARNOLD A UNIVERSAL PICTURE PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY Seventh Ave. & 50th Street

BOSTON (MOVIES)

WALT DISNEY'S FANTASIA with STOKOWSKI Twice Daily 2:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M. Extra Shows Saturday at 10:30 A.M. Children under 16 half-price at all times. Mats. Mon. thru Fri. and Sat. P.M. 50¢ 75c $1.10 INCL. TAX. EVENINGS & Sat., Sun. Mats. 75¢ $1.10 $1.65 INCL. TAX. MAJESTIC 219 Tremont Liberty 7725

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY NOW Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour 'ROAD TO ZANZIBAR' Also: "Dead Men Tell"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL LAST WEEK TODAY 2:30 TONIGHT 8:30 The Theatre Guild Presents HOPE FOR A HARVEST An American Comedy by Sophie Treadwell with FREDRIC MARCH • FLORENCE ELDRIDGE Eves.: $3.30 to $1.10; Mats. $2.75 to $1.10

SHUBERT • TONIGHT at 8:30 POP. MAT. SAT., 55c-$1.65 The Shubert Theatre presents RUDOLPH FRIML'S IMMORTAL ROSE MARIE Eves. 55c-$2.75; Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65, tax inc.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Commedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540 Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIARGE, Jr. presents MR. AND MRS. NORTH A New Comedy by Owen Davis from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067 Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor OUT OF THE FRYING PAN WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891 Eves. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor THE CORN IS GREEN with ETHEL BARRYMORE NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-9220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990 Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN WATCH ON THE RHINE LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Clr. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 Tom'w 2:30—Sat. 8:15 Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert— "Rose Marie," musical comedy, with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth— "Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse— "The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody— "Milestones," by Edward Knoblauch and Arnold Bennett. Presented by the Elizabeth Peabody Players. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "The Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett, Louis Hayward and George Sanders. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 4, 7:45.

Fenway— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts— "Madam Butterfly." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," with Elmer Davis as guest star. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial— "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "March of Time." 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore— "Horse Feathers," Marx Brothers. 1:20, 4:35, 8:15. "Night Train." 3:05, 6:25, 10.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan— "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Carmen Miranda. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort, Paul Cavanaugh and Heather Angel. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness." 9, 11:50, a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum— "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO, Boston— "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Here Comes Happiness." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater— "This Is England," "The Story of Our Declaration of Independence," "Aerobatic Aces," "So You Know Your Music?" Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue— "Joy of Living," Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix— "New York Parade." "Alien Smuggling." "Florida Everglades." "Cliff Edwards and Buckaroos." "Popular Science." "Alaska." "Movie Tricks." 30 minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Borror Island." Leo Carrillo. 9:38 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:29, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster." Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont— "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:25. "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 9 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Uptown— "Play Girl." Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks." 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Dreaming Out Loud." Lum and Abner. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks." Burgess Meredith. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga." 2:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Framed." Frank Albertson. 1:50, 5:15, 8:15. "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 3:52, 6:50, 9:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "She Couldn't Say No." Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll. Fred MacMurray and Sterling Hayden. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Land of Liberty." 3:20, 9:20. "Wildman of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Devil Bat." 2. Continuous from 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Land of Liberty." 3:15, 9:30. "Wildman of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney. 3:42, 6:20, 10:20. "So Ends Our Night." 1:35, 8:19.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Back in the Saddle." 3:19, 7, 9:50. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:50, 8:21.

Park: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 3:16, 8:15. "Jennie." 1:53, 6:40, 9:54.

Hyde Park: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Give Us Wings." Billy Halop. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Flight From Destiny." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "The Invisible Woman." John Barrymore. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "The Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart and Cary Grant. 2:41, 5:53, 9:15.

Mystic: "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Five Little Peppers in Trouble." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers and Charles Buddy Rogers. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Ends Our Night." 1:30, 7:45. "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:41, 9:56.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:35, 8:15. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2:05, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Jennie." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Let's Make Music." Jean Rogers, Bob Crosby and Band.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Face Behind the Mask." Peter Lowe. "Flying Wild."

Strand: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "The Villain Pursued Her." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Life with Henry." 2. Continuous from 6:15.

Central: "Lady with Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall. "Moon Over Burma." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Doomed Caravan." William Boyd. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2:10, 7:55. "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 9.

Princess: "Bittersweet." Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 2:56, 8:41.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Walt Disney Revue." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Little Men." Kay Francis and Jack Oakie. "The Villain Pursued Her." Hugh Herbert. Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 3:33, 8:03. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." Lupe Velez. 2:10, 6:40, 9:33.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 1:45 and 7:45.

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Producers Embrace Communal Pooling in All-Out Effort

Business and Industry

Argentina To Rebuild Wool Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The Argentine Government is to take the wool industry under its wing, in protection against synthetic substitutes. An advisory committee is to be set up, dependent on the Agricultural Ministry. It will engaged in research, instruct farmers—and control the trade. One million pesos will be given annually from the foreign exchange fund to finance the organization.

Wool Goes to U. S.

Authority has been asked from Congress to forbid importation of synthetic substitutes. While sheep flocks and wool production have been decreasing, latterly imports of artificial wool manufactures have increased. Argentina had 75,000,000 sheep in 1895. Since then the total has dropped to nearly 40,000,000.

Argentina is third in number of sheep and wool production, with second world place as a wool exporter. The United States has a greater production but does not compete in exportation. Nearly all Argentine wool is now being shipped to the United States. In January and February this year shipments were valued at $15,300,000. That compared with $8,700,000 for the same two months a year ago.

The decline in the number of Argentine sheep is disappointing to the Government when it reflects on the rise of the industry in South Africa. It claims, too, that Australia and New Zealand—principal competitors—have not suffered similar decreases in their flocks. The inference is that Argentina has suffered from British imperial preference.

Industry Is Large

The industry is estimated to be worth $100,000,000. Exports of wool, mutton and hides accounting for about 70 per cent of this. It is intended that more local wool shall be used in national textile factories while mutton consumption will be encouraged. This may prove a formidable task, as South Americans are beef-eaters by preference.

The principal problems, however, are created by synthetic competition. On this point, the Government declared:

"As wool is superior to artificial fibers, displacement is the result of large price differences. This makes it necessary to reduce production costs, rationalize transport and organize the trade on modern lines. . . . Official services and resources will be created to this end."

General Electric Quarter Net Below Like 1940 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric Company profit available for dividends for the first quarter of 1941, after all charges including provision for the estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes applicable to the period, amounted to $11,377,969, or 39 cents a share on the common, compared with $11,951,450, or 41 cents a share for the same period last year, a decrease of 5 per cent, President Charles E. Wilson announced at the annual meeting of the company's stockholders.

Net sales billed during the first three months this year exceeded the billing for any previous quarter in the Company's history, and amounted to $129,860,707, compared with $85,949,194 for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 51 per cent.

"As indicated by the results for the first quarter, we are now operating under very unusual conditions," Mr. Wilson stated, "and it appears likely that we will have to face similar conditions for some time.

"Profits will continue to reflect the substantially greater provision for taxes, increased costs due to overtime payments and employee training programs, and some sacrifice of operating efficiency resulting from our efforts to attain maximum speed in production for defense. However, the accelerating factory output is an offsetting factor which should have an increasing effect as the year progresses."

Living Costs Rise Slightly in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of 0.2 per cent in the cost of living of wage earners' families in the United States was recorded in March compared with February, according to the monthly survey made by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board.

This was the fourth consecutive month of fractional increases and brought the board's index, which is based on 1923 costs, up to 86.3, or to a level 1.8 per cent above March, 1940, and 20.4 per cent above April, 1933. Living costs were still 23.6 per cent below those prevailing in March, 1929.

He's in the U. S. Army Now

Wide World

William McChesney Martin, Jr.

President of the New York Stock Exchange until he retired April 15 pictured in line outside the Initial Receiving Point of the Reception Center at Fort Dix, N. J., following his arrival from New York City where he was inducted into the United States Army. The 34-year-old Mr. Martin gave up a job paying $48,000 a year for one paying $21 a month. But he said it was what he wanted.

U. S. Railroads Doing Their 1942 Steel Shopping Early to Avoid Jams

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—American railroads, a $315,000,000 steel customer last year, are doing their 1942 shopping for the metal early in the hope of avoiding production jams resulting from the flood of national defense orders.

Substantial tonnage for 1942 delivery has been placed in recent weeks in the Birmingham district, a good barometer for the Nation since it usually reflects trends ahead of other steel centers.

The early orders, few of which have been announced officially, also indicate a substantial increase in railroad requirements from the Nation's steel mills in 1942. In nearly every instance, the 1942 bookings are larger than the orders placed by the same carriers for 1941.

Business placed here for 1942 is necessarily on a "blank check" basis, since prices are not quoted so far in advance. The orders will be based on prices current at the time of delivery, or those current in the first quarter of next year.

Rails, track accessories and cars are included in business placed with Birmingham mills. Steel men expect the carriers to increase substantially their 1940 requirements in all lines, possibly as much as 20 per cent. The American Association of Railroads estimated 1940 steel purchases at $315,000,000.

Phelps Dodge Plans $24,000,000 Outlay For 1941 Program

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corp. expects to spend about $24,000,000 for improvements and other requirements in 1941, Louis S. Cates, President, said at the annual stockholders meeting.

Of this amount, he said, $21,700,000 will be used to complete the large Morenci, Ariz., orebody program, which is expected to be in production by the end of the year. The company has sufficient resources to carry out the capital expenditure program, Mr. Cates added.

Production from the Morenci body is expected to aggregrate 75,000 tons of copper annually, which will bring the company's total production up to 480,000,000 pounds a year, he said.

In the first three months of 1941 Mr. Cates estimated Phelps Dodge earned about $3,700,000, equal to 73 cents a share after all charges and taxes. At the annual meeting a year ago he estimated earnings in the initial quarter of 1940 at $2,412,000, or 48 cents.

Mr. Cates said it appeared the government felt copper should remain at about the present 12 cent price level.

Canada Continues Control Of Canned Lobster Sales

OTTAWA (AP)—Fisheries Minister J. E. Michaud said that continued federal participation in marketing of lobster cannery products during 1941 has been made necessary by wartime restrictions on sales of canned lobster in European markets.

Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, again will act as controller for canned lobster under this year's plan. He is empowered to buy up to 30,000 cases of 1941 canned lobster at prices ranging between $15 and $20.

Vandenberg Urges Heavier Taxation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Citing comparative revenue figures for Great Britain, Canada and Australia, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, told the Senate that it was time the American people faced the "grim reality" that heavily increased taxation was in order. Mr. Vandenberg placed in the record a letter from the Treasury, showing that Great Britain was raising about 40 per cent of its present expenditures by taxation, Australia about 100 per cent and Canada, about 50 per cent. The United States, Mr. Vandenberg said, was raising only about 20 per cent.

He said that a married person with two children an annual income of $5,000 paid $75 income tax in the United States, $1,196 in Great Britain, $1,052 in Australia and $391 in Canada.

Crucible Steel Reports Substantial Rise in Net

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—F. B. Hufnagel, Chairman of Crucible Steel Co. of America, told stockholders at their annual meeting the company's net profit for the March quarter was $3,044,270, or $5.90 a common share, compared with $1,193,156, or $1.74 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Said Mr. Hufnagel: "Net profits for the year 1941, despite the volume of operations and the gross value of sales, are not likely to be as gratifying as the quantity of production.

"Costs will inevitably be increased by higher wages and higher costs of some materials and we must reconcile ourselves to substantially greater taxes than were imposed for the year 1940."

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended April 10 numbered 240, compared with 267 in the previous week and 344 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Broad Survey By NAM Shows Industry Ready

NEW YORK (AP)—Nearly 17,000 manufacturers have reported, in a survey completed, that they are prepared to expand the Nation's defense production by several billion dollars annually over anything previously predicted.

The survey, made by the National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers, shows that the Nation's factories have ready for this expansion the machinery and the floor space; that they will need thousands of new employees; that they are seeking—and getting—Government orders with which to put their facilities to complete use.

Further they are prepared to employ mass productive methods through a revolutionary plan of communal pooling, already embracing 184 communities and predicted for operation in more than 1,000 communities within the year.

Three Months' Census

These facts, still in process of detailed compilation, will be presented next week to William S. Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, as a contribution toward speeding defense industries to an efficiency level unequalled in history.

They are the outstanding conclusions drawn by officials of the National Association of Manufacturers from a three months' census of factory facilities.

Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of the NAM, commented: "Washington authorities have indicated they expect to place in excess of $25,000,000,000 worth of defense orders during 1941.

"Defense contract service officials as well as OPM executives are aiming at stimulating the 'farming out' subcontracting procedure to the extent that 50 per cent of these orders will reach the contributory small manufacturer.

"Reports from 16,651 manufacturers point to the possibility of achieving this aim. Thousands of potential defense producers have been located, identified and made known through this self-census of industry.

"It now is safe to say that several billion dollars worth of defense orders will reach small subcontractors as the direct result of industry's own inventory of its facilities, the final tabulated results of which will be placed in Mr. Knudsen's hands within a few days."

What Knudsen will be given will be a report of:

1. The number of plants reporting in each state, segregated according to industry;
2. An inventory of productive machines showing their number and kind and the hours they are idle each day;
3. The number of plants handling prime defense contracts, subcontracts, and both types of orders;
4. The number of plants not handling defense orders but interested and able;
5. Available plant areas;
6. Number of plants willing to install defense production machinery;
7. Employees working, those needed and their training under expanded operations.

All States Covered

All 48 states will be covered by the report, although industries already working at capacity on direct government contracts will not be included since the purpose of the big survey is to show defense potentialities.

The National Association of Manufacturers is sponsoring a program of operating these newly "discovered" plant facilities on a co-operative basis, with small factories turning out munitions to the limit of their capabilities without direct orders from Washington but on behalf of prime contractors who rely on their neighbors to help them meet their contracts.

The N. A. M. has records of 184 such communities already in operation with such efficiency that many plants too small even to be considered for the big government orders are working night and day on subcontract bases, turning out rifle barrels, gun mountings, cartridge cases, airplane manifolds, tank treads and thousands of other necessities of the modern war machine.

Three objectives of the communal industrial plan on the side of social significance were represented as being:

1. The prevention of unnecessary migrations of labor;
2. The elimination of housing maladjustments;
3. The prevention of overexpansion of factories.

Long-Range Planning

It was pointed out that, in the industrial expansions of 1917-18 and 1927-30, hundreds of small towns were denuded of workers who jammed into big industrial cities. Big factories, built to operate at peacetime levels, could limit their plant and equipment expansions, with the always-attendant loss of efficiency, if able to farm out part of their orders to smaller plants.

Under such long-range planning, the maufacturer leaders assert, the shock of cessation of the present war-inspired industrial operations would be cushioned, and the nation's thousands of factories could turn their energies, when peace returns to the world, to the supplying of normal needs with a minimum of realignments.

Even then, they predict, the community pooling plan will continue to function, giving the United States a co-operative industrial superiority over anything devised for any other nation.

Reich, U. S. Sell Investments Rapidly in Other's Domain

By the Associated Press

Responsible financial authorities disclose that Germany and the United States are reducing their investments with each other at a rate unparalleled in history.

Since the beginning of the war Germany, it is estimated, has withdrawn 25 per cent of her financial holdings in the United States and Americans have cut down on their investments in the Reich just as rapidly. Despite the speed of these liquidations, each nation still holds large sums of the other's money.

In Germany citizens of the United States have invested, at the present time, $488,000,000. Against this German credits and investments in the United States amount to $106,000,000—that is, so far as anyone outside of Germany can prove.

Reich Gets Advantage

The situation is a reversal of that of 1917, when the United States, declaring war, seized $700,000,000 worth of German property in this country. That seizure, by act of Congress and President Wilson's signature, cut off one of the most important financial reinforcements of the Imperial German Government.

Germany, in turn, sequestered all American investments in the Kaiser's empire, but the total was only a few hundred thousand dollars. In those days, the United States was a debtor nation; when the World War ended, she was the world's greatest creditor.

Now, so far as investments are concerned, Germany would have a $382,000,000 "balance of power" in the event the Washington and Berlin Governments repeated their seizures of 1917. But this is mostly a paper superiority.

Restrictions on Investments

As a matter of fact, many of the American investments in Germany have been, for several years, as good as lost to the Americans who sank their money into them. The German Government has defaulted its bonds—although it has continued interest payments (at a reduced rate) on two major loans—and it has not permitted the transfer to the United States of the cash earnings of corporations financed by American capital. It also bars bond interest payments by German cities and states which have borrowed American money.

Through such arrangements as 3 per cent interest-bearing I O U's (funding bonds), some slight returns have been paid on investments in Germany, but, in general, Americans who expected to get 6 and 7 per cent from the $900,000,000 they originally invested could have done much better elsewhere.

On the other hand, the returns from German investments in the United States are regularly paid to German accounts, under the law of this country. The money goes principally into New York bank deposits and to German agents in New York who use the money as directed by Berlin.

Under the laws of the Reich such sums are subject to the direction of the Reichsbank, which, if it sees fit, can issue marks to German investors in exchange for the dollars they receive in America.

$6,000,000 of Credits in N. Y.

At the present time New York banks hold about $6,000,000 credited to German account.

Other German holdings in the United States are estimated as follows:

Directly owned enterprises — $45,000,000.
Stocks—$20,000,000.
Corporate bonds—$12,000,000.
Miscellaneous securities — $23,000,000.

Wide gaps between fact and rumor, however, are apparent concerning the directly owned German companies in the United States.

On the basis of the official set-up of 1937, the last year of open reports openly arrived at, the present $45,000,000 capitalization probably is distributed about as follows:

Manufacturing—$36,800,000.
Transportation—$3,000,000.
Distributing services—$4,800,000.
Finance—$200,000.
Miscellaneous—$200,000.

Whether this actually shows the total of German investments in United States industries is conjectural. There are active Swiss and Swedish investments which, some Wall Street authorities say, may have German principals in the background.

Certain it is that there always seems to be plenty of German money available here for the buying up of German bonds whenever their market price declines.

German Bonds Bought Up

Great numbers of these bonds, for which American citizens originally paid $1,000 each, have been purchased at quotations as low as $40, then have disappeared, apparently to be returned to Germany.

Of the original $900,000,000 of bonds floated in this country, Wall Street authorities say only $350,000,000 to $370,000,000 still remain. The Department of Commerce estimates the figure as even lower.

Included in the total American investments in Germany are bank loans totaling $38,000,000, made up of $30,000,000 of so-called "standstill" loans and an $8,000,000 Lee Higginson Corp. loan.

All these German debts to the United States are quite apart from the $1,270,000,000 owed the United States Government on World War claims.

The machinery by which alien property is seized already is functioning in the United States. A Bureau in the Department of Justice now holds $6,000,000 of property claimed by German nationals and $82,000 of property claimed by Austro-German nationals.

This is the tiny residue of the $700,000,000 seizure of German and Austrian property, one of the greatest in history, made by the United States in 1917. It embraced more than 300 corporations and was administered by the now liquidated office of Alien Property Custodian.

Delay in Seizure

The huge seizure was made on Oct. 6, 1917, a full six months after the United States declared war on the Central Powers, by passage of the "Trading with the Enemy" Act, a law which still is in force.

The principal objectives of the act were to remove all possibility of enemy control of property in the United States and to employ the sequestered properties and funds for American war use.

One of the oddest facts in American history was that half-year delay in seizing the German property. Throughout the six months, while the United States was straining every effort to put fighting men into France, German concerns operating in the United States were making heavy profits manufacturing munitions for those fighting men and were using those profits to assist Germany.

Included in German operations in this country at that time were six companies making nine-tenths of all the dyes used here and a large proportion of medicines. Chemicals used in munitions were furnished in the majority by these houses.

Three German corporations, with a virtual monopoly of the world's production and refining of zinc, lead and other metals, had firms in the United States, each with many subsidiaries. Two of the highest-powered East Coast radio stations were German built.

Many of the nation's leading textile mills were German-owned And, finally, 20 German insurance companies operated in the nation.

German Funds Transferred

Furthermore, Germans were firmly established in business in the Philippines with tobacco, rubber and cocoanut plantations and with the leading trading houses. Germans owned 30 per cent of the sugar business in Hawaii. There were important German holdings in Puerto Rico, the Samoan Islands and even in the Virgin Islands.

A contemporary historian, E. D. Fite, commented: "How to make the provisions of the new law known was comparatively easy, but how to uncover the enemy property proved very difficult. . . .

"There were many tricks to cover up enemy ownership, many transfers of property quietly effected which were not transfers at all, because the real owners retained the right to repurchase after the war."

Nonetheless, the Administration of the sequestered alien property and its continued operation through the war and through the many years required for its eventual liquidation provided a pattern still available to Washington.

When the enemy property was sequestered in the World War, it was divided into 50,000 trust accounts, each administered by the Alien Property Custodian.

No more money was transmitted to Germany or German use in the New World. Much of it went to buy Liberty Bonds to finance America's war effort.

Not all the accounts were "enemy" holdings. Many of them were on behalf of German citizens and other aliens who were utterly out of sympathy with the German cause and who sought to become American citizens. Their investments were held on a "protective" basis to prevent their seizure by the German government.

In thousands of cases, friendly aliens whose property was held by the Custodian found themselves far wealthier after the war as a result of his administration than they would have been acting on their own. In other thousands of cases, original investments were completely absorbed in the United States.

Metal Plants Asked To Operate Longer

NEW YORK (AP)—Defense officials have asked metal-working plants to operate at least 120 hours a week to carry the extra production load of the British aid program, the "American Machinist" reported.

Noting the machine tool industry was about to have the greatest burden in its history placed upon it, the trade publication explained the longer working hours were equivalent to two shifts of 10 hours each six days a week.

"Many factories," it said, "are already on that schedule or are close to it. Still others are running three 8-hour shifts on a six-day week, though difficulty is experienced in securing skilled men for that basis of operations."

The indications are, it was added, that tool requirements in 1942 would be as great as this year, when some $750,000,000 are scheduled to be produced.

Railroad Director

Wide World

William S. Newell

Elected to the board of directors of the Maine Central Railroad. Mr. Newell is President of the Bath Iron Works Corporation.

U. S. Investments In China Are Put At $376,000,000

CHUNGKING (AP)—A semi-official Chinese source estimated total American investments in China, excluding Manchuria, at $376,000,000 (U. S.)

Of this amount, $170,000,000 represents loans and $202,000,000 other long-term investments, with the remaining $4,000,000 the Curtiss-Wright capitalized aircraft factory in West China.

These figures do not include an estimated $40,000,000 worth of American church mission property.

U. G. I. Must Dispose of 9 Subsidiaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $837,000,000 United Gas Improvement Company was ordered by the Securities Commission to divorce itself from nine utility subsidaries and confine its operations to Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

The action was taken under the so-called "death-sentence" of the Utility Holding Company Act. The company was given one year in which to dispose of the utility properties lying outside the three States, thearea in which the SEC believes the holding company's primary system is located.

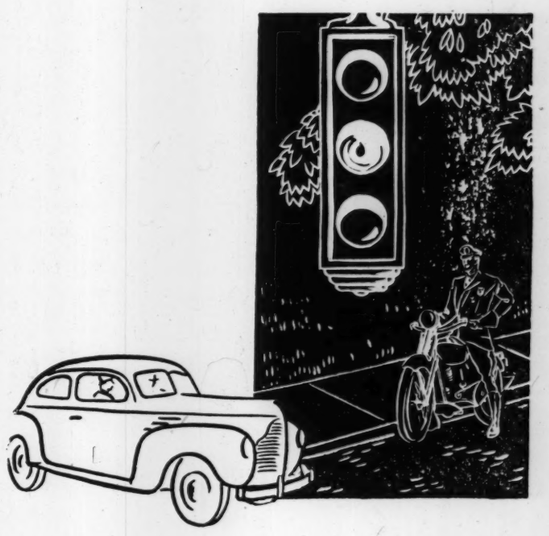
The commission said that U. G. I. could ask for an extension of time if necessary to comply with the order.

The holding company sold its controlling interest in Connecticut Light & Power Company last week for about $28,000,000.

The companies from which U. G. I. was asked to divorce itself are the Arizona Power Corporation; Concord Gas Company and Manchester Gas Company, both in New Hampshire; the Wyandotte County Gas Company, Kansas; Nashville Gas & Heating Company, Tennessee; New Haven Gas Light Company, the Hartford Gas Company, Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company and the Bridgeport Gas Light Company, all in Conecticut.

In a statement concerning the order the SEC disagreed with the U. G. I. contention that the commission lacked the authority to enter so-called "piecemeal" orders for divestment of properties. The company had argued that the commission must treat the entire system at one time rather than order severance of various subsidiaries from time to time.

The SEC also reaffirmed its earlier opinion that a single integrated public utilitiy system as defined by the Utility Act could not include both gas and electric utility companies.



How Are You Fixed for a Quick Stop?

Automobile Brakes Should Be Tested Twice a Year

In some states the law requires that all automobiles be inspected twice yearly, to keep poor brakes and bad headlights off the roads. It is a good rule for all car owners. If your next trip will include mountain driving, why not have an extra inspection before you start? In almost every locality there are garages and service stations whose advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor invite your patronage.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	437,460
1941 volume to date	38,803,129
1940 volume to date	62,656,488

Stock Market Slightly Mixed; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Stocks revived under leadership of rails in today's market after early weakness in steels and other pivotal industrials.

While dealings were light throughout, initial losses running to a point or more were well trimmed or converted into modest advances near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

War developments were far from the liking of speculative contingents, brokers said, and the Government's action in freezing steel prices in the wake of widespread wage boosts in this industry was interpreted as a bit bearish. Smallness of offerings, however, gave technicians the idea the market may have discounted a lot of disturbing happenings.

Among resistant stocks were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, American Telephone, American Smelting, Sears Roebuck and Union Carbide.

Under water most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, Kennecott and United Aircraft.

In a narrow curb occasional improvement was registered for Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum, Pennroad and Pantepec.

Rail Bonds Higher

Medium priced railroad bonds were heavily traded and numerous issues gained fractions to more than a point today.

Toward the final hour the general list was hesitant, however, with fractional gains and losses about evenly divided.

Two issues of Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, the 5s of '62 and the first 4s of '90, had little difficulty in gaining 1 to more than 2 points. The system's president yesterday issued a favorable statement concerning earnings.

Other issues moving up included Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Rock Island general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s.

U. S. Governments were quiet and only slightly changed in the main on both the stock exchange and over the counter. Some of the longer-term Treasuries were fairly active.

There was some demand for German issues but other foreign obligations were generally neglected.

Wheat Depressed In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—War news, unsettlement of securities and improved moisture conditions in the Ohio Valley depressed the wheat market today and prices lost almost a cent at times.

Selling was on a small scale, however, and was offset to some extent by prospects of additional Government purchases of flour.

London Market Generally Steady

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Trading in the stock market was restricted but the undertone was steady. British funds, oils and domestic rails were easier.

Industrials were generally steady. Kaffirs were unchanged in the absence of any definite lead from Capetown.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
NashuaMfg1st pf	$2.50	..	May 1	Apr. 23
O'Connor Moff & Co AA	37½c	..	May 15	Apr. 28
Warren Toll C pf	$2.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Extra				
Castle & Co (AM)	25c	..	May 10	Apr. 30
Celotex Corp	12½c	..	May 10	Apr. 26
Privateer Mine Ltd	1c	..	May 10	Apr. 25
Raymond C. Pile	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 19
Irregular				
Lionel Co	15c	..	May 31	May 10
Regular				
Allen Indus	25c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Am Book Co	50c	..	May 1	Apr. 18
Am Chain & Cable	40c	..	June 15	June 5
Am Export Lines, Inc 5% pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	May 8
Castle & Co (AM)	25c	Q	May 10	Apr. 30
Do	25c	Q	Aug. 10	July 30
Celotex Corp	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Do	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Cherry-Burrell	25c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 24
Do	$1.25	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 24
Cons Rendg Co	$1	..	Apr. 18	Apr. 14
Dixie Vortex	25c	..	May 20	May 1
Do A	62½c	Q	July 1	June 10
Duquesne Brg Co. of Pitts	15c	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Faber, Coe & Gregg, Inc	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Ferro Enamel	25c	..	June 20	June 5
Hormel & Co (GA)	50c	..	May 15	Apr. 26
Horne (Joseph) Co, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Indust Trust Co (Providence, R. I.)	$2.00	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Ironrite Ironer	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Do	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Ky Util jr pf	87½c	Q	May 20	May 1
Klein (D E) Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Do pf	62½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Lansing Co	30c	..	May 15	May 15
McIntyre Porc M	55½c	Q	June 2	May 1
Merch & Mfrs Ins N Y	10c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 21
Plaza Bk (St L)	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 28
Plymouth Cordage Co	$1.25	Q	Apr. 21	Mar. 31
Privateer Mine, Ltd	3c	Q	May 10	Apr. 25
Raymond C Pile	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do pf	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Royal Bk of Ca	$2	Q	June 2	Apr. 30
San Carlos M	35c	Q	May 15	May 1
San-Nap-Pak pf	15½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Sefton F Can pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
Simsbury Bk & Tr Co	40c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 10
Sterling, Inc. pf	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Stewart Warner	25c	..	June 30	May 31
Superior P Cem B	50c	..	May 1	Apr. 23
Syracuse B&NY RR	$3	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Unit N J RR & Canal	$2.50	Q	July 10	June 20
West Va Pulp & P Co pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 25

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 15 compared with April 15, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $6,036,668.77 ($12,229,578.16); expenditures $29,031,491.34 ($32,815,372.70); net balance $2,194,443,425.35 ($2,365,701,958.16); working balance included $1,449,280,618.95 ($1,644,589,545.02); customs receipts for month $23,480,725.85 ($13,630,638.48); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,562,914,742.74 ($4,588,868,620.48); expenditures $9,432,943,239.11 ($7,557,540,578.59); excess of expenditures $3,870,028,497.03 ($2,968,671,958.11); gross debt $47,166,404,137.75 ($42,597,289,559.62); increase over previous day $475,367.89; gold assets $22,420,145,917.62 ($18,595,758,246.11).

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+⅛
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	−1¼
7¾	5¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+¼
42½	36	Air Reduct (1a)	5	36¾	36¼	36¼	−¼
⅝	7/16	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Apr 9
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	7/16	⅜	⅜	−1/16
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅝
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	
25¾	18⅝	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	19	18¾	18⅞	−⅛
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+½
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	150	149	149¾	−1¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	
37	27	Allis-Ch (1½e)	11	27⅜	27	27	−¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	Apr10
1¼	1	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	47½	47⅜	47½	+⅜
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	9	46¼	45¾	46	Apr16
8¼	6⅛	Am Bank Note	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr16
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	9	32	31¾	32	Apr16
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	16	85⅛	84	84¼	−1¼
185	175⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	175⅝	175⅝	175⅝	−¼
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	4	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅝
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	64⅜	63½	64⅜	+2⅜
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	Apr15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	5	12¼	12	12	−⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr16
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	5	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	2	12⅛	12	12	Apr16
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	16	15⅛	16	+1
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Apr16
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	9	34	33¼	34	Apr16
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	Apr16
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	8	47⅝	47	47⅝	Apr15
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½c)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¾
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	3	4	4	4	Apr16
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	11½	Am Locomotive	7	12¼	12	12	+¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	83	82	82	Apr14
13¾	11½	Am M & F (.34g)	8	11½	11½	11½	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Power & Lt	14	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
46¾	37¼	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	3	37¾	37¼	37¼	
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	5	33	32⅞	33	+¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	12	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	23	14	13¾	13¾	
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr16
45¼	35½	Am Sm&R(½g)	8	36⅞	36	36¼	+½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144½	144½	144½	Apr16
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	−¼
28½	20¼	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr15
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	−1¼
14½	12¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr16
168¾	156	Am T & T (9)	18	158¾	157⅞	158½	+¼
73½	67	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr16
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	+½
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	
7	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
7¼	4¾	Am Water Wks	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	91	91	91	+½
8⅜	6¼	AmWoolen	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	56½	56½	56½	+1½
8	5¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	36	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
14¼	11⅝	Anchor H (.80e)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Apr16
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	9	9	9	Apr16
2⅜	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27½	27½	27½	Apr16
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr15
5½	4½	Armour Ill	8	4½	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	53	52½	53	+1
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	27¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+½
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr15
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr10
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	Apr 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	30	Associates (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr15
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	90	26¼	25⅛	25¾	+¼
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+⅝
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	78	19⅜	18⅛	18¾	+⅝
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	22½	22	22½	+⅞
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	4	27¾	27½	27½	+½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+¼
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
7⅛	5⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49½	49½	49½	Apr16
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	−1¾
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	2	1¾	1½	1¾	Apr15
5¼	2⅞	Aviation Corp	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅜
		B					
19	13⅜	Bald Loco ct	13	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6¼	6	6	
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	7½	Barber As (½e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	3	21¾	21½	21½	−⅜
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Apr16
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	8	23	22	23	Apr15
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr15
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	Apr16
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55½	55½	55½	Apr15
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Apr16
89½	70¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	24	71⅝	70½	71¼	−¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122	122	122	−½
28	24¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	25	25	25	Apr15
21¼	17	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
10¼	6⅞	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	6	7¼	7	7	−¼
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15	15	15	
18⅝	13⅛	Boeing Airplane	7	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−¼
35	26¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Apr16
22⅜	18¾	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr15
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	10	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+¼
20¼	16¼	Borg-Warn .40g	15	16¾	16⅛	16½	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr16
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	Apr16
4½	3¾	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr15
12⅜	9	Bridgeport (¼g)	5	9½	9½	9½	
25⅜	19	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
41	36	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36	36	36	
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	Apr15
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr16
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	36	6	6	6	
14⅛	10¾	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11	10¾	11	Apr16
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	21	21	21	
12⅝	9¼	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
34¼	24⅝	Bullard Co (½g)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30	29¾	29¾	Apr14
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	8	17½	16¾	16¾	−¼
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	2	50	50	50	Apr14
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
3¾	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr14
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	−¼
12	9⅝	Byron Jack (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr15
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	Apr10
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Apr15
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry .60)	11	12⅛	12	12	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	−⅝
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr 8
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26	26	26	Apr16
3½	2⅝	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	44	44	44	Apr16
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	40½	40	40½	+¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	Apr16
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
22¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
2⅝	1¾	Cent Foundry	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr16
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr12
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb25
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	29	28⅜	29	+⅞
5⅜	3¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Apr16
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	38½	38¼	38⅜	
102½	87¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+⅜
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Chi Great West	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	31	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	12	12	12	+¼
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr14
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
5/16	1/16	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr 9
¼	3/32	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr12
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	3	11½	11⅛	11½	Apr16
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	5	1⅝	1½	1½	Apr16
72⅛	58⅝	Chrysler (1½g)	43	59½	58⅝	59	−⅝
10¾	8⅞	City I & F (.30g)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3	2½	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	33	33	33	Apr15
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	−½
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	7	30½	30¼	30½	Apr15
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	7	91½	91¼	91¼	−½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr10
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	*5	12	11¾	12	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	22¾	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	23	22¾	23	Apr15
20	15	Col Fuel&I (½g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr12
21¾	17½	Colum Br A .45g	2	17½	17½	17½	+¼
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	4	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
4⅞	3	Col G&E (.10g)	31	3⅛	3	3	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	77	77	Apr16
6⅞	4½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	+½
24⅞	22	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	−¾
80⅛	73	Col Carb (1g)	1	73	73	73	Apr14
31	26¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	26½	26⅛	26⅜	−⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Apr10
37⅞	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	32	32	32	
110	104½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	7	10	9⅞	10	
½	⅛	Com'th & South	43	3/16	⅛	3/16	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	56½	56½	56½	−¼
30⅛	26⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	18	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr16
18½	15	Congoleum (1)	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	−¼
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr16
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅜	19⅞	Cons Edison (2)	28	20	19⅞	20	
107⅞	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr16
¾	½	Con Film Ind	6	½	½	½	
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	24	5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 8
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Apr15
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr12
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Apr16
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Apr16
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	22	12⅝	12	12¼	+½
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93	93	93	−2
40½	34⅝	Cont Can (1g)	11	35¼	34¾	35	+¼
8¼	6⅛	Cont Dia F (1)	7	8	8	8	Apr10
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	37	36¾	37	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	11	3	3	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	13	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅜
23½	17	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Apr10
18⅞	14	Cop'weld (.20g)	14	14⅜	14	14¼	Apr16
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Apr16
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	45¼	45	45	
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	8	13/16	¾	¾	−⅛
19⅞	13⅛	Crane Co (.80e)	6	13¾	13⅛	13½	+⅜
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	5	5⅝	5½	5½	Apr16
27⅝	21¾	Crown C&S(¼g)	6	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Apr 9
15⅜	11¾	Crown Zel (½g)	6	12	11¾	11¾	−⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	36	39	37¾	38	−1
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	3	87	87	87	+½
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	6	4⅛	4	4	
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	5	48½	47½	47½	Apr10
16½	13	Cudahy Pack	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr16
25	21¼	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	M'r 20
1⅞	1⅜	Curtis Publish	8	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
45	43	Curtis P pf (¾k)	2	45	45	45	Apr 7
34¾	31¾	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	32	32	32	+¼
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	24	8	7¾	7¾	−¼
29½	24¾	Curtiss-W A (2)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
19⅝	15⅛	Cutler-H (.35g)	5	15⅞	15½	15½	−⅜
		D					
3½	3⅛	Davega Str(.30g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 11
17¾	15	Davaga S pf(1¼)	3	15	15	15	Apr15
7¾	6½	Davison Chem	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr14
22½	18⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	7	20⅜	20	20⅜	+¼
29¾	27⅝	Deere pf (1.40)	7	28⅛	28	28	Apr15
18⅜	15⅜	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	+½
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	4	10	9¾	9¾	−¼
3¾	2½	Del Lack & West	6	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
3/16	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr 5
23¼	21¼	Detroit Ed(new)	14	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
29⅞	23¾	Diam Match ¾g	2	23½	23	23	−¾
41	36½	Dia M pf (1½)	3	37	36½	36½	−¾
10⅛	7⅛	Diam T Mot(¼g)	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Apr15
18¼	14⅛	Dist C-S (h2.22)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
86	75	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Apr10
9	8	Dix-Vortex (½e)	1	8	8	8	Apr 8
23⅛	18	Doehler D (¼g)	1	18	18	18	
17	14⅞	Dome Mines(h2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Apr16
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	2	66½	66¼	66½	
141¾	122	Dow Chem (3)	2	125	124¼	125	Apr16
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (2e)	4	19	18½	19	Apr16
6⅜	4⅛	Dunhill Int	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅝	7	Duplan Silk	1	7	7	7	M'r 20
164¾	140	du Pont deN1¾g	7	142¼	141¾	141¾	−¼
126⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	−¼
		E					
34	25	East Air Lines	8	27½	26½	27	Apr16
5¼	3⅜	East Roll Mill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
142	125½	East Kodak (6)	1	130	130	130	+1
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (¾g)	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr16
16	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	3	16	16	16	Apr16
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	−1/16
33⅞	26	ElecAuto-L(¾g)	10	26⅜	26	26⅜	
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.80e)	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅜	1⅞	El Power & Lt	11	2⅛	2	2	
33	23½	El P&L 6pf(.30k)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	−¼
37¼	27½	El P&L 7pf(.35k)	3	32	31½	32	+¾
34⅛	30¼	El Stor Bat (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+½
31	26¼	El Paso Nat G(2)	4	27⅛	27	27	−⅛
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Apr16
7	4⅛	Eng Pub Service	12	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
80¼	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	77	77	77	Apr10
83¼	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	Apr16
½	¼	Equit Off Bldg	6	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	½	Erie RR	7	1	1	1	−⅛
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	2	1	1	1	
1⅛	½	Erie 2 pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr14
3⅝	3	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr10
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	10	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+⅝
30¾	25½	Ex-Cell-O (.65g)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
⅝	½	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	Apr15
		F					
45½	36	Fair Morse (½g)	8	37	36	37	Apr14
24⅞	19¼	Fajardo S (½g)	2	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
13⅜	11¾	Fed Lt & Tr (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr10
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (1g)	2	22¼	21¾	21¾	Apr 8
14⅝	11½	Fed Mogul (¼g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 5
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr16
¾	3/16	Fed Wat Serv A	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr16
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Apr15
97½	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	*1	95½	95½	95½	+1⅛
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr 8
38¼	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	−⅜
18½	15⅝	Firestone (½g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	Apr16
42½	34⅞	First N Str (2½)	2	37	36½	37	Apr16
15	12¼	Flintkote (¼g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
33⅞	30¾	Florence S (½g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Apr16
25¼	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	25	25	25	Apr 7
7	4⅜	Follansbee Steel	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr16
29	23	Follansbee Stl pf	2	23	22½	23	
32	26⅛	Food M (.35g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
20¼	13½	Foster Wheeler	3	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
3¾	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅝
39	33	Freeport S (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+⅛
		G					
2	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	1¼	Gair (Robert)	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	7½	Gair (Robt)6%pf	5	8⅜	8	8⅛	
5¼	3⅞	Gar Wood Ind	3	4	4	4	
8	6½	Gar Wood pf	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr15
11½	10¾	Gaylord C (½a)	1	11	11	11	Apr16
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr10
5⅜	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	39	4¼	4	4¼	Apr16
§105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
55¾	48	Gen Am Tr (3e)	1	48	48	48	
7¼	6½	Gen Baking .15g	2	6½	6½	6½	
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr15
6⅛	4⅛	Gen Cable	2	4	4	4	−⅛
16⅛	11	Gen Cable A	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	−¼
86¾	73½	Gen C pf (1¾k)	4	81	81	81	Apr10
19¼	17⅜	Gen Cigar (1)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
35⅛	30½	Gen Elec (.35g)	53	30½	30	30	−½
39¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	2	36	35⅞	36	+⅛
114	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	+1⅛
½	¼	Gen G & El A	2	5/16	5/16	5/16	
86	80	Gen Mills (4)	1	83½	83½	83½	
48½	39½	Gen Mot (¾g)	49	40⅛	39⅝	39¾	+¼
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	+⅜
4⅜	3⅝	Gen Out Adver	3	4	4	4	Apr10
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	1	41	41	41	Apr15
7½	6½	Gen P Ink (.60)	4	6½	6½	6½	Apr15
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr15
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
3/16	⅛	Gen Real & Util	5	3/16	⅛	3/16	+1/16
20	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	4	16¾	16¼	16¾	Apr16
29½	20¼	Gen Refr't (.40g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅝
11½	9⅞	Gen Shoe (.40g)	1	10	10	10	Apr12
22⅛	18⅞	Gen Tel (1.40a)	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	Apr14
16¼	11⅝	Gen Theat (¼g)	1	12	12	12	
21½	18⅛	Gen Time (½g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr16
13	10⅜	Gen T&R (½g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3⅞	3	Gillette Saf R	8	3	3	3	
37½	34¾	Gillette S pf (5)	5	35¾	35¾	35¾	Apr16

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	4	6½	6½	6½	
67½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	64	63	64	Apr14
14¾	12¾	Glidden Co (1e)	1	13	13	13	
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	−1¾
2¼	1½	Gobel (Adolf)	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr15
14¾	11¾	Goodrich (¼g)	5	12½	12	12½	+¾
65¼	59¼	Goodrich pf (5)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	−1
20¼	16½	Goodyear (1a)	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
90	80½	Good T&Rpf (5)	1	80	80	80	−½
1⅞	1⅛	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr10
1⅛	9/16	Graham-Paige	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1/16
6⅝	4⅛	Granby M (.30g)	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
13¾	11¾	Grand Un w ct	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r 26
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Apr16
12¾	9⅞	Granite C S(¼e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Apr15
36½	29⅝	Grant(WT)(1.40)	2	30⅜	30	30	+¼
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	23	23	23	Apr 2
15¾	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
28⅜	22	Gt Nor pf (½g)	12	25	24¼	24⅞	+⅜
26⅜	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	8	22⅜	22	22⅜	+⅜
34	29½	Green (H) (2a)	2	31⅜	31	31	Apr16
12¼	10⅝	Greyhound (1)	34	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
11½	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17⅞	13¼	Grum Air (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	−⅛
1⅞	1¼	Guantan Sugar	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr10
3⅞	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
16⅝	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	15	15½	14¾	14¾	
		H					
33	29	Hack Wat (1½)	2	30	30	30	+⅞
16⅜	12½	Hall Print (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr14
15	13½	Hamil W (½g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr15
25¼	17	Harb-Wa (⅜g)	4	17½	17¼	17½	Apr16
6⅜	5⅝	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
3½	2	Hayes Mfg	9	2	2	2	
95	84½	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	85	85	85	Apr15
7⅜	6⅜	Hecker P (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	
96	75	Helme GW (5a)	1	75	75	75	Apr14
16⅜	11½	Hercules M (¼g)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅜
77½	67½	Hercul P (.60g)	1	68½	68½	68½	−½
56¾	52¾	Hershey Ch (3)	1	53	53	53	Apr 5
115	108	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Apr14
16	14¼	Hinde & D (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr 7
17	17	Hires C E (1.20)	1	17	17	17	M'r 31
30¾	25¾	Holland F (2)	2	25½	25½	25½	−¼
9	6½	Hollander (¼g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+¼
14⅞	9	Holly Sug (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
52⅜	43⅞	Homestake (4½)	3*	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+⅜
39	33	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	33	33	33	Apr16
13¾	11	Hou-H B (¼g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
64	56	Household (4a)	2	56⅛	56	56	Apr15
111	109½	Household pf(5)	2	109½	109½	109½	Apr14
4½	3½	Houston Oil	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
37½	29	Howe Sound (3)	7	29¾	29¼	29¾	+¼
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 8
3⅝	2⅝	Hudson & M pf	1	3	3	3	Apr 9
19½	16¼	HudsonBay(h2e)	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	Apr16
4⅞	3	Hudson Motor	2	3	3⅛	3	
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		I					
8⅜	6⅛	Illinois Central	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+⅛
17⅝	13	Ill Central pf	3	15	14¾	15	+¾
6½	5	Indian Refin	4	6	6	6	
21¼	19	Ind P&L(1.60)	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	
26	22¼	Ind Rayon (½g)	3	23⅛	23	23	Apr16
111½	96	Ing-Rand (1½g)	1	96	96	96	
90½	73	Inland Steel (4)	5	73½	73½	73½	−¼
13½	9⅝	Inspir Cop (¼g)	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
6½	6	Insuransh (.20e)	1	6	6	6	
25½	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Intercon R(.40e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr14
11¼	7¾	Interlake Iron	15	8	7⅝	7¾	−⅛
2⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr16
49	34	Int Agr pr pf	2	34⅛	34⅛	24⅛	Apr14
167½	146¼	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	149½	149½	149½	Apr16
53¾	44¾	Int Harv (1.60)	4	45	45	45	
170	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	2	162¾	162¾	162¾	Apr 3
2⅛	1	Int Hydro El A	3	1	1	1	
9⅝	7	Int Mer Marine	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅞	3¼	Int Mining (.40e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr15
28½	23⅞	Int Nick Can (2)	13	26⅛	26	26	−¼
131	127¼	Int Nick pf (7)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	Apr 8
15⅛	10⅞	Int Paper & P	59	13¾	13⅛	13¼	−¼
68¼	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	15	64¼	63	63	+¼
2⅛	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
41¼	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	39	39	39	Apr12
31¼	27	Int Shoe (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	+½
35½	25¼	Int Silver	3	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+1⅞
102	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Apr16
3	2	Int Tel & Tel	8	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	2	Int T & T for ct	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr15
8½	5¼	Inters D S (.30g)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
8½	7	Intertype (½e)	2	8	8	8	Apr15
33	28¼	Island Creek ½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Apr16
		J—K					
14	10	Jarvis WB (⅜g)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
44	37¼	Jewell Tea(2.40)	5	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr12
63½	55	Johns-Man (¾g)	3	56½	55¾	56¼	+¾
10⅛	97¼	Jones & L pf(1k)	2	99	99	99	+1¾
12⅝	11	Kalam St (.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 9
5⅜	4	Kan City South	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
20¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+⅜
14½	12	Kaufmann (.80)	4	12	12	12	Apr16
8	7	Kayser (½e)	18	7¼	7	7	Apr16
18	14½	Kelsey-HW A 1k	2	13⅞	13½	13½	−1
8½	6⅛	Kelsey-HW B	2	7	7	7	Apr 4
37⅜	31	Kennecott (½g)	20	33	32⅜	32½	−¼
13⅝	12	Keyst S&W (¼g)	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
38	29⅝	Kimberly-C (1a)	3	30	29⅝	29⅝	Apr14
2⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
26⅛	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
3⅛	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 8
27⅛	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	2	22½	22½	22½	−⅛
29⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
		L					
13	12	Lambert (1½)	3	12	12	12	
8⅞	7	Lane Bry (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr 9
27¼	21⅞	Lee R & T (¾g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅝
25¼	19¼	Lehigh P C (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr16
¾	½	Lehigh Val Coal	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
22⅜	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	6	20½	20	20	−¼
12⅝	11⅝	Lehn & F (.35g)	3	12½	12	12½	Apr14
24	21⅜	Lerner Strs (2)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Apr16
45⅜	31¼	Lib-O-F G (1g)	5	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+½
7⅛	5	Lib,McN&L(½e)	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
39	33¼	Life Saver (1.60)	2	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	Apr10
96½	81	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	84	84	84	
98	82¾	Lig & My B (4a)	3	85¾	85	85¾	Apr16
189	179	Lig & My pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Apr14
20⅞	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20	20	20	−⅞
30	21½	Lima Locomo	2	22	22	22	Apr15
37¼	32	Link Belt (1)	2	33	32	32	Apr 9
11⅜	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	10	10	10	Apr16
16⅝	14⅝	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
28⅜	19⅞	Lockheed (1½e)	15	20⅝	20¼	20¼	−¼
34⅜	29½	Loews Inc (2)	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¼
109	107¼	Loew's pf (6½)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	−½
19½	14	Loft Inc (½e)	35	17⅜	16¾	17	+⅛
40	36	Lone Star C (3)	4	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	4	2½	2½	2½	Apr16
15⅝	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	*2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
19⅜	17⅛	Lorillard (.30g)	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
70¾	60	Louis & N (2g)	2	68½	68	68	+¼
19⅜	17½	Lou G&EA(1½)	3	19¼	18¾	18¾	Apr16
		M—N					
31⅝	28	Mac A & F (2a)	3	27	27	27	−1
33⅜	24⅞	Mack Trks(1½e)	5	25	25	25	−¼
27	23½	Macy (RH) (2)	3	24	24	24	−¼
12½	11	Mad Sq (¼g)	3	12¼	12	12¼	Apr16
30½	23½	Magma C (½g)	1	24	24	24	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Manati Sugar	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr14
6⅞	5¾	Mandel Br (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr16
14½	12¾	Manh Shirt (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
1⅛	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	1	1	1	Apr10
5¼	4⅜	Marine M (.20g)	30	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
15¾	13½	Marshall F (.80)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	
30¾	23	Martin GL(1½g)	5	26¼	26	26	−⅜
12¼	8	Martin-Parry	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
28½	21¾	Masonite Cp (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅝
30	24½	Math Alk (1½)	1	25	25	25	
53¼	48	May Dept Str(3)	1	48	48	48	
2⅞	2⅜	Maytag Co(.15e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr16
28	25	Maytag pf (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	−¼
14¼	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅝
14⅞	13	McCrory St (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
106¼	103⅝	McCrory pf ww 5	1	105	105	105	Apr14
25½	21¼	McGraw El (2)	2	22½	22¼	22½	Apr15
9	7¼	McG Hill (.15g)	1	8	8	8	
35	31	McIntyre h2.22a	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Apr16
9¾	7	McKeesport Tin	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅞	3	McKess & Rob	4	3⅛	3	3	
29¾	24	McKess & R pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	−⅛
7½	6	McLellan (.40g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
9	7⅜	Mead Corp (¼g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
70	66	M pf B ww(5½)	1	66	66	66	M'r 3
33⅛	29	Melville S (2)	4	29¾	29¾	29¾	Apr16
4⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Apr16
30¾	14	Merch & Miners	6	29⅜	28	28½	−½
37	29	Mesta Mach (1g)	3	30½	30½	30½	Apr16
9⅝	6⅞	Miami Cop(.45e)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
15½	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	2	14½	14½	14½	
38½	29½	Midland S (½g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Apr12
45½	40¼	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	41	40½	40½	Apr16
4¼	2⅝	Minn-Moline	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr16
67	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Apr 3
11	9⅜	Mission C (¼e)	1	10	10	10	
¾	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	7	2¾	2½	2⅝	+¼
3/16	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	3/32	3/32	3/32	Apr14
¼	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr10
15	13⅜	Mohawk C (½g)	3	14½	14¼	14¼	Apr16
88½	77	Monsanto (½g)	1	80	80	80	Apr16
39½	33	Montgom W (1g)	13	34	33½	33½	−¼
43½	38½	Morrell (J) (2)	1	39	39	39	Apr 5
12	8	Motor Prod (1e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr16
17⅜	14¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
24¼	19⅛	Mueller Br (1e)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
4½	3	Mullins Mfg B	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	10	Munsingw (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−¼
71¼	62	Murphy(GC)(4)	2	62	61⅞	61⅞	−⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5⅜	Murray Cp (¼e)	3	5½	5⅜	5½	
51½	45¼	Myers&Bros ¾g	1	50	50	50	Apr 3
5¼	4	Nash Kelvinator	5	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
23⅜	16½	Nat Acme (1e)	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅜
7¼	5½	Nat A Fib (.60)	8	5½	5½	5½	Apr16
9	7	Nat Auto pf(.60)	4	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Aviat (¾e)	3	8	8	8	Apr16
18¼	16¾	Nat Bisc (1.60)	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
175½	166	Nat Bisc pf (7)	3	166	166	166	Apr14
13¼	12¼	Nat Bd & I (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
88¼	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	86	86	86	Feb14
17½	15½	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	16	16	16	Apr15
13⅞	12⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11	8¾	Nat Cylin (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14½	12⅞	Nat Dairy (.80)	17	13	12⅞	12⅞	
6½	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr16
8⅞	7½	Nat D S pf (.30k)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 5
24¼	20	Nat Dist (2)	2	20⅛	20	20	−⅛
16	12	Nat En & S (¼g)	2	14	14	14	Apr14
8⅝	6	Nat Gyps (.40e)	6	6	5⅞	6	
93⅞	80	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	80½	80½	80½	Apr 7
17¾	14⅞	Nat Lead (½)	2	15	15	15	Apr16
176	172	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	172	172	172	Apr16
23½	17¼	Nat M & Stl(¼g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr15
31	26	Nat Oil Pr (¾g)	1	27	27	27	Apr15
7⅝	6	Nat P & L (.60)	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
68½	52½	Nat Steel (3)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	−½
6⅝	4⅜	Nat Supply	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+¼
49½	41	N S 5½ pf (1⅜k)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr14
10½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	2	9	9	9	Apr10
5	3⅞	Nat Tea	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
10⅛	9½	Natomas Co (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅜	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
16	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	5	15½	15½	15½	M'r 11
45⅛	41	Newberry (2.40)	1	41	41	41	M'r 28
31¾	24¼	Newmont (⅜g)	14	24½	24¼	24½	Apr15
8¾	6	Newport I (.30e)	6	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
27¾	20¾	Newp N S (.40g)	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
110	106⅛	Newp N S pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Apr16
45	32¾	NY Air Br (1g)	1	36	36	36	Apr10
15¼	11⅞	NY Central RR	41	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
15⅞	11⅜	NY Chi & St L	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Apr15
33½	25	NY Chi&St L pf	21	30⅝	29⅜	29¾	−½
24¼	19	NYC Omni (3)	5	19¼	19	19	Apr10
6¾	4½	NY Dock	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr 5
12	8	NY Dock pf	1	8	8	8	Apr16
¼	3/32	NY NH & H	2	3/32	3/32	3/32	Apr14
1⅜	9/16	NY NH & H pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
¼	3/32	NY Ont & West	4	3/32	3/32	3/32	M'r 20
31¾	24½	NY Shipbldg(1e)	15	26¾	26	26⅛	+⅛
32¾	25¼	Nblitt-Sp (¾g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr14
215	200	Norf&West(10a)	1	207	207	207	Apr14
17⅝	12½	No Am Av (1¼e)	4	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
17⅜	13⅛	No Am Co (.46f)	34	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+¼
58¾	54⅝	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	Apr15
57⅛	53	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	3	53⅛	53	53	Apr16
7½	5¾	Northern Pacific	7	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+¼
113⅛	111⅛	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Apr15
10¼	9	Northwest Airl	2	9¼	9	9	Apr16
2¾	2	Norwalk T & R	2	2	2	2	
13¾	12	Norwich Ph (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 8
		O					
8⅜	6¾	Ohio Oil (.45e)	27	7½	7⅜	7½	+¼
18⅜	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	2	14¾	14½	14½	−¼
10	7	Omnibus (.80)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
3⅝	3	Oppenheim Col	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 9
17¾	14¾	Otis Elevat(.20g)	7	15⅛	14⅞	15	
10⅜	7⅛	Otis Steel	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
53½	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Apr16
26¼	20½	Out M&M (.40g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
49¼	40⅛	Owens-IllG(½g)	2	42	42	42	−½
		P—Q					
9¼	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
11¼	10¼	Pac Finan(1.20a)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
28⅞	25⅝	Pac G & E (2)	5	26¼	26	26	−⅛
40	34⅞	Pac Lighting (3)	2	35¼	35	35¼	Apr16
14	11	Pac Mills	2	12½	12½	12½	Apr16
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.35g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr14
7¾	5½	Pac West Oil	1	7	7	7	Apr16
3⅜	2¾	Packard Motor	71	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
16	10½	Pan-Am Airway	6	10¾	10½	10½	−¼
10	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 8
1¼	½	Panhandle P&R	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr16
37¼	29	Paraffine (½g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 4
12¾	10	Param Pic (.20g)	24	11½	11⅜	11½	
99½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Apr14
11¾	10⅛	Param 2 pf (.60)	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+¼
15¼	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	Apr14
2	1½	Park UCM (.10g)	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
30⅝	25½	Parke Dav (.80g)	4	27½	27	27½	+¼
20⅜	17½	Parker Rust (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+½
1	¾	Parmelee Trans	1	13/16	13/16	13/16	Apr 2
9¾	7⅞	Pathe Film(.30e)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	Apr16
9½	6⅞	Patino M (.60g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
48	43¼	Penn & Ford (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr15
87	74¾	Penney(JC) (3)	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	Apr16
2¾	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	2	2	2	Apr16
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	3	2⅛	2	2	Apr16
44	36	Penn D pf A(1e)	1	38	38	38	Apr10
13⅜	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'r 25
25¼	22	Penn RR (1½e)	28	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+⅜
24¼	21	Peoples D (.40g)	5	23	22½	22¾	Apr15
43¼	36¾	Peo GL&C(3¼g)	1	39	39	39	Apr16
2¼	1⅜	Peoria & East	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
10¾	7	Pere Marquette	1	9	9	9	
23½	21	Pet Milk (1)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Apr16
7⅜	6	Perol Cp (.70e)	*3	5¾	5½	5¾	+¼
7⅞	6½	Pfieffer (1)	1	7	7	7	Apr16
35⅞	26	Phelps D (¼g)	6	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+¼
46	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	44	44	44	+¾
12½	10¼	Philco C (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr14
80	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	3	75½	75⅛	75½	Apr16
106½	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	3	107¾	107¼	107¾	+1½
7	5¼	Phillips-Jones	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr16
41¼	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	16	39¼	38⅜	38⅞	+⅝
3¼	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr12
23½	21⅝	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Apr16
7¾	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr14
46½	32½	Pittsburgh C pf	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr15
8¾	5⅞	Pitt C & I (¼e)	2	6	6	6	+⅛
15	10¾	Pitt Forg (¼g)	1	11	11	11	Apr15
7½	5⅛	Pitt S & B (.15g)	3	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Pitt Steel	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Apr15
⅞	⅝	Pittston Co	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr 1
16⅞	14⅝	Plym Oil (.30g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
21	17½	Pond Crk (⅜g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 29
8⅜	5⅞	Poor & Co B	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr16
8⅛	4½	Postal Tel pf	5	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	−⅜
13⅛	9¼	Pressed Stl Car	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
13½	10⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr14
40¾	34	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	34	34	34	Apr12
58¼	51¼	Proct & G (2a)	1	54	54	54	
29½	24⅝	P S NJ (2.20)	10	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+⅛
137	129⅝	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Apr15
123½	115⅞	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	116½	116½	116½	−½
110	101¼	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	103	103	103	−½
117¼	116½	P S El&G pf (5)	4	116½	116½	116½	Feb15
28	22½	Pullman (1)	143	25	24½	24⅞	−1⅝
9⅛	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−⅜
101½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	97	97	97	Apr16
90⅝	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	86	86	86	−½
11⅝	10¼	Purity Bak (¼g)	5	10½	10¼	10½	Apr15
10	8¼	Quaker Oil(.15g)	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Apr12
		R					
4⅞	4	Radio Corp(.20g)	39	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
62½	56⅜	Radio cv pf(3½)	2	57½	57½	57½	+⅜
[illegible]	2¾	Radio-Keith-Or	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
[illegible]	38½	R-K-O pf (2½k)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr14
[illegible]	18½	Raybest-M (⅜g)	4	19½	19¼	19¼	−¼
17	12⅝	Rayonier Inc	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Apr16
28⅞	24½	Ray'ier pf (2)	1	25	25	25	Apr10
15½	12⅜	Reading Co (1)	3	14	14	14	Apr16
24	21	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26	26	26	+¼
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	23	23	23	Apr10
1⅞	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr10
7¾	6⅝	Reliable Str ⅛g	1	7	7	7	M'r 27
12½	9⅞	Reliance (.30g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 3
10¼	8⅛	Reming R (.80a)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
67¼	60	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	Apr10
1⅜	¾	Reo Motors ct	1	¾	¾	¾	
22¾	18	Repub Stl (½g	14	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	−⅛
97	87	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	87	87	87	Apr16
11	8	Rev Cop & Brass	3	8	8	8	Apr16
24	19	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	19	19	19	Apr 8
13⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	4	11	10½	11	+¾
10⅜	7	Reynolds Spring	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
34¼	30½	Rey Tob B (2)	7	31¼	31	31¼	+⅛
9	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅞	6	Ritter Dental	7	6½	6	6	Apr15
5¾	4⅝	Roan Ant (.63e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr12
17¾	15½	Ruberoid (1.30e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr15
13½	9¾	Rustless Ir (.15g)	5	11	10⅞	11	Apr16
⅞	3/16	Rutland RR pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 5
		S					
45	35⅝	Safeway Str (3)	10	36⅛	35½	35½	−1
38⅞	29	St Jos Ld (½g)	6	29½	29	29½	+½
3/16	⅛	St L-San Fran	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr14
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	1	½	½	½	
50¼	37	Savage Arm ¾g	8	42	40¾	41½	+½
11⅞	8½	Schenley	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
87½	84	Schenley pf(5½)	1	82	82	82	−2
38½	34	Scott Pap (1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	6	¼	3/16	3/16	Apr15
⅝	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	1	½	½	½	Apr15
15⅜	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	4	13⅛	13	13	Apr12
2⅜	1⅞	Seagrave Corp	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	Apr16
78¾	68¾	Sears Roebk(3a)	9	69¾	69⅛	69⅝	+⅝
10⅞	9	Servel Inc (1)	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+¼
14	10¾	Sharon Stl (¼g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
4⅞	3⅝	Sharp & D(.20g)	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr16
55¾	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Apr16
5½	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	10	5½	5½	5½	
13	10⅛	Shell Un O (¾e)	7	13⅛	13	13	
5	4⅜	Silver K (.10g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
21⅜	16¾	Simmons (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr16
2⅛	1½	Simms Petrol	4	1½	1½	1½	Apr 9
27½	23⅞	Sim S&S (.40g)	1	26	26	26	Apr10
24¼	18⅞	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	10	24½	24	24¼	+¼
19⅜	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr15
13¾	9	Smith&Cor(¼g)	2	12	12	12	Apr 9
15¾	13⅝	Snider Pack (1)	1	14	14	14	+½
9½	8¼	Socony-V (¼g)	45	8⅝	8½	8½	
2½	1⅝	So A G&P (.10g)	1	2	2	2	+⅛
21	16½	So P Rico Sug(1)	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	−¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	13	So Greyh L(1½)	*9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28⅜	24⅜	So Cal Ed (1½a)	*4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
11¼	8	Southern Pacific	95	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	−¼
14	11¼	Southern Ry	31	12¾	12⅜	12½	
26⅛	19½	Southern Ry pf	41	23½	22¾	23	+⅛
29½	23¼	SoRyM&O ct (4)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Apr14
2	1½	Sparks Withing	5	1½	1½	1½	
4½	3½	Spear & Co	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr15
20¼	18½	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¼
38½	30¾	Sperry Corp(2e)	6	31½	30⅝	30⅝	−½
37¾	31	SpicerMfg(1½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	−⅝
6⅞	5⅜	Spiegel Inc(.30g)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
36½	31¼	Square D (½g)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
6⅝	5⅞	Stand B (.40a)	13	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
113⅛	111	Stand B pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Apr14
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	15	½	½	½	
4⅜	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	3	3	3	+¼
21¼	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+⅜
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	9	18	18	18	Apr16
21¼	17⅞	Stand O Calif (1)	14	20	19⅞	20	
28¾	25½	Stand O Ind (1)	16	28¼	28	28	
36½	33	Stand O N J (1a)	59	35	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
38	34¼	Stand O Oh(1½)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+¼
40	34	Starrett (1g)	1	37½	36½	36½	Apr 9
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	3	53	53	53	+1
8¾	6⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	3	7	7	7	+⅛
5⅛	3¾	Stokely Bros	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr16
8¼	5⅞	Stone & W (½e)	8	6	5¾	5¾	−¼
8⅝	5½	Studebaker Cp	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
58¾	50	Sun Oil (1a)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1¼
9	8	Sun Min'g (1.60)	8	8	8	8	
21	15¼	Superheater (1)	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	Apr16
1¾	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	6	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
17	11½	Superior Steel	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr16
23¼	20½	Sutherland(1.20)	3	20¼	20	20	−¾
4	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	4	4	4	Apr 8
24¼	20⅞	Swift&Co (1.20a)	1	21	21	21	
19⅛	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr16
7¾	6⅜	Syming ww(½g)	1	6	6	6	
6⅞	5	Syming xw(½g)	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
		T					
4¾	4⅛	Talcott (.20g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr16
3¾	3¼	Telautogr (.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr14
9⅛	7½	Tenn Corp (¼g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
12¼	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	22	9½	9¼	9½	−½
40¼	34½	Texas Corp (2)	18	37¾	37¼	37⅜	−⅜
3⅜	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.10g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	34¼	Texas Gulf S (2)	8	34⅛	33¾	33¾	−½
6¼	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4½	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	1	4	4	4	Apr16
10⅛	6	Thatch Mfg	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
40½	35	That cv pf (3.60)	5	36	35	35	Apr 8
2⅞	2½	The Fair	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5	4	Thermoid Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr16
4⅛	2⅞	Third Av Ry	1	3	3	3	
6	4⅝	Thompson (JR)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr 5
34	28	Thomp Pr (½g)	2	28⅛	28	28	
1¼	⅝	Thompston-Star	4	¾	⅝	¾	Apr16
18	12⅛	Thompson-S pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr15
10½	9⅜	Tide Wat A (.60)	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
99¾	96	Tide W pf (4½)	3	96⅝	96¼	96¼	Apr15
34¼	27½	Tim-Det A (1g)	11	29	28⅛	28⅝	+¾
51¼	39	Timken Rol ½g	4	42½	42⅜	42⅜	−⅛
5¼	4¼	Transamer (½)	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
17¼	12	Trans & West A	1	12	12	12	
8¾	6⅞	Tran & Wil(.45e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr15
2	1⅞	Tri-Cont Corp	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
5⅛	4	Truax-Tr C(¼g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
10	9½	Truscon Steel	1	10	10	10	Apr14
7¼	5¾	Twenty C-Fox	5	6	6	6	
19⅝	17	Twe C-Fpf(1½)	3	17⅜	17	17	Apr 8
1½	1	Twin City Rap T	1	1	1	1	Apr14
9⅛	7	Twin C'ch(.70e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr16
		U					
34½	30	Underwood(½g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+¼
12¾	9¾	Union B&P(¼g)	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
70⅞	60	Union C (1½g)	27	64¾	63⅝	63⅝	+⅛
14½	12⅝	Union O C (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	Apr15
85⅞	75⅛	Union Pac (6)	4	77¼	76¾	76¾	+⅛
85¼	80	Union Pac pf (4)	1	81⅝	81	81	Apr15
13½	12¼	Union Prem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+¼
29¾	26	Union T C (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Apr15
17⅛	10¼	United Air Lines	2	11⅛	11	11	
44⅜	34⅝	United A (3½e)	2	35¾	35½	35⅝	−⅜
14	12	United Bisc(¼g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
50½	43	United Carb (3)	2	43	43	43	
20½	17¾	Unit-C F (1.20)	3	18	17¾	17¾	Apr 8
1½	11/16	United Corp	24	¾	¾	¾	
30¾	21⅝	United Corp pf	12	21⅝	21	21	−¾
4¾	3¾	United Drug	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3¼	2	United Dy'wood	1	2	2	2	Apr16
5	3½	United Elec Coal	5	3¾	3½	3½	−⅜
42	35¼	United E & F (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	
70¼	60¼	United Fruit (4)	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	−¼
10½	6⅞	United Gas (.80)	65	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
117	110¾	United G pf (5)	2	111	110⅞	110⅞	−⅜
11	8¾	Unit M&M(¼g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
3⅝	2⅝	United Paperbd	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Apr10
3½	2⅝	US & For Sec	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
90	84	UE & For pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Apr 1
10¼	8½	US Freight (¼g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
69½	58	US Gypsum (2)	2	58⅛	58	58⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+¼
28¾	21	US Indust A (1a)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+¼
4½	3½	US Leather	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
8½	6	US Leather A	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
69	54½	US Leappf(1½k)	1	65	65	65	−2
31¾	27¼	US Pipe & F (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+¼
34⅛	30⅞	US Play Cd (2a)	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Apr16
25½	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	6	20	19¼	20	+1¼
1⅞	1⅛	US Real & Imp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	21	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	−⅜
94½	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	2	88	88	88	Apr16
65⅛	55¼	US Smelt (2g)	1	60	60	60	−⅛
76½	70½	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	70½	70½	70½	Apr12
70¾	51	US Steel (1g)	88	52¾	51⅝	52	−⅞
130	117	US Steel pf (7)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	Apr16
33⅜	23⅞	US Tob (1.28)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	−⅜
1⅝	1¼	United Stockyd	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Apr14
1¼	¾	United Stores A	1	¾	¾	¾	
50	45	Unit St pf (7½e)	1	45	45	45	Apr15
16⅝	13	Univ Cycl (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Apr14
59¾	49⅞	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	−⅛
		V—W					
½	5/16	Vadsco Sales	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
15	12	Van NormMT¼g	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	Apr16
26	22	Van Raalte (½g)	2	24	24	24	Apr12
34⅛	24	Vanadium(1½e)	6	25¼	24⅝	25	+¼
44¼	40¼	Vick Chem (2a)	4	40½	40⅜	40½	Apr15
24¾	20	Vic Ch Wk(.30g)	3	22	22	22	Apr16
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27¼	19¾	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	20	20	20	+¼
42	40	Virgin Ry (2½a)	7	41¾	41¼	41¾	Apr 8
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr16
⅜	⅛	Wabash Ry	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
⅝	3/16	Wabash Ry pf A	4	⅝	½	½	Apr12
9⅞	8	Waldorf S (.80)	6	8½	8½	8½	−¼
22¼	19½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	−⅛
105⅝	100⅜	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Apr15
30½	25¾	Walker (H) (h4)	1	28	28	28	+¾
13¾	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Apr14
6⅛	4⅛	Walworth Co	5	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
5¼	3¾	Ward Baking A	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	−¼
1	⅝	Ward Baking B	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17⅞	14	Ward Baking pf	1	14	14	14	
3¾	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	120	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
1	½	Warren Bros	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr12
30	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Apr 7
24	20¾	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr16
16½	15	Waukesha M (1)	1	15	15	15	Apr 9
20¼	16¼	Wayne P (1g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr16
4¼	2⅝	Webster Eisen	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr12
22⅞	16¾	Wess O&S (¼g)	7	21	20½	20½	+⅛
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Apr 8
18	15½	W Va P&P(.80g)	2	15½	15½	15½	−¼
105⅛	104⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	105	105	105	Apr 5
28¼	23½	West Auto (2)	1	25⅞	25¾	25¾	Apr14
3¾	2⅞	West Maryland	1	3	3	3	+⅛
7¼	6	West Mary 2 pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr12
3/16	3/32	West Pacific pf	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	
22⅝	18½	West Union (1e)	11	20¾	20½	20⅝	+¼
22⅞	18½	Westing Air ½g	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
105	89¼	West E&M (1g)	7	90¾	90	90⅛	−¾
34½	30	West El Inst ½g	1	30	30	30	Apr12
36	27½	Westvaco (1.40)	2	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
§38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	22¾	Wheeling Steel	1	24	24	24	+⅞
76	69	Wheel pr pf (5)	2	71	71	71	Apr 4
12	10¼	White Dent(¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 4
17⅝	12½	White Motor ¼g	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
7½	5	White Rock	1	5	5	5	Apr16
5⅜	4	White Sew Ma	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr16
50	41	White Sew M pf	1	50	50	50	Apr14
25½	20½	White pr pf (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr14
2⅛	1⅝	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr12
2⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	11	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	3⅜	Willys-Over pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
5¾	4⅜	Wilson & Co	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
74	65½	Wilson $6 pf4½k	2	67	66¾	66¾	Apr16
33½	26	Woodward I ¼g	2	26¾	26	26	Apr15
34½	29⅜	Woolworth(2.40)	9	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
24⅛	16½	Worth P & M	4	19½	18¾	18¾	−¼
64¼	58	WPM cv ppf1⅛k	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	Apr10
60¼	54¼	WPM pr pf 1⅛k	1	56	56	56	Apr14
80	67	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Apr10
		Y—Z					
22½	18¼	Yale & T (.60)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr15
17¼	12½	Yel T & C (¼g)	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
12¼	9⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	10	10	10	
42⅛	30⅝	Yng Sh&T (½g)	29	32¾	31½	31½	−1¼
94¼	88½	Yng Sh&T pf5½	1	87½	87½	87½	−1
18⅜	13¼	Young St D(¼g)	3	13⅞	13¼	13¼	Apr16
15⅞	12⅛	Zenith Rad (1e)	13	14½	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
2¼	1¾	Zonite Products	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		RIGHTS					
1	1/16	Am Br Sh pf	660	1/16	1/16	1/16	Apr16

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Schenck Found Guilty in Tax Evasion Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Joseph M. Schenck, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, was found guilty in Federal Court here yesterday of income tax fraud. A jury which remained out 10 hours brought in a verdict against Mr. Schenck on two counts for fraud in tax returns for 1933 and 1936, and acquitted him on another count for fraud in 1937 and on a count charging conspiracy.

His co-defendant, Joseph H. Moskowitz, eastern representative of the corporation, was found guilty on the 1936 fraud count, and acquitted on the others. A defense motion to set aside the verdict was put down for argument April 24, the date fixed for sentencing.

The Government case, as put by Matthias F. Correa, charged that defendants had evaded $412,045 in taxes for the three years in question. The jury was asked to decide whether deductions of sizeable amounts from gross income, on the claim they represented necessary business expenses, were valid; whether deductions claimed as losses on sale of stocks were valid; whether defendants had, as alleged, failed to report on gambling winnings although losses were recorded, and whether there was unreported income for 1937 to the amount of $100,000 as claimed by the Government.

The Government charged that money spent for "business" purposes was used in part for entertaining people at resort hotels and for transporting a masseuse across the continent by airplane. Mr. Schenck reported total income of $428,164 in 1935; $502,622 in 1936, and $504,840 in 1937. Each year he deducted expenses, which for the first year came to $32,142, explaining on the tax returns that they were "paid and incurred in earning salary and not reimbursed from any source."

Freight Carloadings Off 0.5 P. C. in Week; 9.8 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 679,808 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 12.

This was a decrease of 3,594 cars, or 0.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 60,703 cars, or 9.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 132,629 cars, or 24.2 per cent, compared with 1939.

The association attributed the decrease in loadings to the stoppage of soft coal mining.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Yr. ago
Miscel. freight	347,354	943	83,573
Less-than-carlot mdse.	161,667	1,275	†13,366
Coal	31,592	27,249	82,050
Grain & grain prod	33,696	1,709	†2,500
Livestock	10,788	49	358
Forest products	39,282	†600	†8,108
Ore	45,951	†27,713	†33,412
Coke	9,478	682	†2,152

†Increase.

Glenn Martin Co. To Expand Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $24,275,033 contract with the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co., Baltimore, for construction and equipment of one new aircraft plant and six additions to its existing plan was announced by the War Department.

The department estimated that $15,145,194 of the total would be required for the plant construction. The work will be principally for the construction of heavy bombers.

At the same time the department announced a $396,021 contract with Jack & Heintz, Inc., of Cleveland, for the leasing of machinery and equipment for the manufacture of aircraft electric starters. The equipment is to be installed in the firm's plants at Cleveland.

Chrysler Corp. Adopts Employee Retirement Plan

DETROIT (AP)—Stockholders of Chrysler Corporation adopted a voluntary retirement income plan for salaried employees earning more than $250 monthly to supplement old-age provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

K. T. Keller, corporation president, announced at the annual meeting that sales of 100,000 passenger cars and trucks in the last three weeks constituted a sales rate peak. He said production was running at near capacity at 6,000 units a day.

Mr. Keller also reported peak employment of 87,000 workmen and said 10,000 probably would be added by next fall when the corporation's tank plant would be in operation.

United Fruit Estimates Quarter Net $3,953,000

The United Fruit Company reported its comptroller's "estimate of the apparent earnings" for the first quarter, ended April 5, was $3,953,000 before income taxes.

Comptroller Cecil B. Taylor said the figure did not include any earnings from European or United Kingdom sources, which have not received banana shipments since early December.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, fas NY 11.00-12.00. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 52.25; forward 51.75. Lead steady; spot, New York, 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Quicksilver 180.00-184.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 4s 54-44	112.1	111.30	112.1
1 3⅛s 49-46	110.20	110.20	110.20
25 2¾s 54-51	108.30	108.30	108.30
5 2⅞s 60-55	110.4	110.4	110.4
New York City Bonds			
57 3s 80	102	101¼	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
24 Alleghany 5s 50 st	56	55¼	56
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Am T&T 5½ 43	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
20 At&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88½	88½	88½
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	100½	100½	100½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78	78	78
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	74	74	74
11 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65½	65½
1 A C Line 5s 45	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34½	34½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅛	31	31
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	95	95	95
6 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	67½	67⅜	67⅜
38 B&O 95 st A	36⅛	35¼	36⅛
17 B&O 95 st C	41	39⅞	40⅝
30 B&O 96 st F	36	35½	35¾
254 B&O cv 60 st	26½	25¾	26½
17 B&O 4s 48	68	67½	68
8 B&O S W 50 st	47¾	47½	47⅞
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110½	110¼	110½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
7 Beth Stl 3 s60	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	76	76	76
17 Boston&Me 4½s 70	26½	26	26½
16 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	91¼	90½	90½
3 Buf R&P 57 st	43⅝	43½	43½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	43½	43½	43½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
6 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101	101	101
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97	96¾	96¾
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	75½	75½	75½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	58¾	58¾	58¾
8 Caro C&O 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
4 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11¾	11¾	11¾
16 Cen New Eng 4s '61	61½	61	61½
1 Cen NYPow3¾s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
34 Cen Pac 5s '60	51½	51	51¼
19 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	72¾	72⅞
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15¾	15⅝	15¾
4 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15½	15½	15½
5 ChampionP&F 4¾s '50	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	103½	103⅜	103½
55 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17	15¼	17
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84½	84	84
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84½	84½	84½
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98½	98	98½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93	93	93
16 Chi & E Ill inc '97	24	24	24
2 ChGtWestInc4½s2038	36	36	36
1 G Ch West 4s '88	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
40 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¼	8¾
12 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2½
21 CM&SP 4½s 589C	38	37½	38
4 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	36	36	36
10 Chi&NW 6½s '36	27½	27½	27½
27 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15	15	15
12 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	24	23¾	24
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
71 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15	14½	15
38 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15	14½	15
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	23	23	23
3 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	23	23	23
6 Chi & NW 3½s '87	21½	21½	21½
7 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11¾	11⅝	11¾
25 CRI & P 4s '88	18⅝	17½	18⅜
19 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10¾	10⅛	10½
52 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	9⅝	9½	9½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107¼
7 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Ch & W Ind 4¼ '62	94¼	94	94
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	92	92
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108	108	108
21 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	56	56½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	86⅛	86⅛
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76⅞	76¾	76¾
2 Col F & I 5s '70	79¼	79¼	79¼
71 Col & So 4½s '80	22½	21¼	22¼
7 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103⅜	103½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
5 ComlMack inc '69ww	36½	36½	36½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	190	109	109
7 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
3 Con Rys 4s '54	22	21½	22
12 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109½	109½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Consum Pow 3½s '69	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106	106	106
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	17¾	13¾	13¾
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97½	97½	97½
5 Dayton P & L 3s '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51½	51	51⅛
2 D & R G 4½s '36	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 D & R G West 5s '55	2	2	2
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	99½	99½	99½
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	104	104	104
2 El Paco & SW 5s '65	61	61	61
18 Erie rfg 5s '67	23¼	22⅝	23¼
28 Erie rfg 5s '75	23¼	22⅝	23¼
12 Erie 1st 4s '96	87½	87⅛	87½
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	84	84	84
92 Erie gen lien 4s '96	50¾	49⅝	50½
10 Erie cv 4s '53 A	44	44	44
3 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	101	100	100
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10½	10¼	10½
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	51	51	51
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	88	88
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92½	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91½	91½	91½
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	98	98
4 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	67½	67	67½
18 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	42	41	42
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44⅛	44¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¼	41½	41¼
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43¼	43½
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42¼	41¾	42
19 Ill Cen 5s 55	51¼	50½	51¼
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46	45⅛	46
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43	42	43
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98½	98½	98½
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13¾	13½	13¾
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45	44¼	44¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103	103	103
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¼	41¼	41¼
15 Int T&T 5s 55	43¼	43¼	43¼
5 Jones&LaughSt3s61	96½	96¼	96½
4 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	41	41	41
2 WCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	40	40	40
7 K C Smith 5s 50	71⅛	70¾	71⅛
2 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108	108¼
1 Keith (BF) 6s 46	102	102	102
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	56	56	56
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58½	58	58
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	94	94	94
10 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
4 Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46	46	46
32 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	33½	34
58 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30¼	29	30¼
70 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅜	26⅞	28⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	119½	119½	119½
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	124	124	124
7 Long Dock 3¾s 50	93½	93	93½
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¾	96	96⅛
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
7 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¼	98¼	98¼
11 Louis&N 4s 60 B	106	105⅞	105⅞
9 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	109⅝	109½	109½
40 McKess&Rob 5½s50	109⅝	109	109¼
5 Mead Corp 4½s 55	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
13 Mich Cen 3½s 52	97½	97½	97½
11 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	105½	105¾
36 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	21	21	21
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4¼	4½
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10¼	10⅛	10¼
160 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29½	27¾	29
87 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11¼	10½	11¼
54 M-K-T 4½s 78	26½	25¼	26½
32 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36¾	36	36
54 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25	24¼	25
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30 Mo Pac 5s 77F	23	22¼	22⅞
12 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23	22¾	23
5 Mo Pac 5s H 80ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	23	22¼	23
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	112⅝	112½	112½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	105	105
16 Mor & Essex 5s 55	40½	39¾	40½
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36½	36	36½
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36½	36	36½
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40⅝	40	40½
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 N Eng RR 4s 46	54	54	54
2 NewEngT&T 5s 52	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	1¼	71¼	71¼
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	72½	72½	72½
8 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜
32 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	63½	63½
55 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57	57½
3 NYC cn 4s '98	64	64	64
29 NYC 3¾s '46	94	93¾	93¾
20 NYC cv 3¼s' 52	62½	62	62½
10 NYC & HR 4s '42	100½	100½	100½
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	85¼	85⅛	85¼
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
3 NYChi&St L 6s '41	96½	96½	96½
3 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	71	71	71
22 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	60¼	60	60¼
2 N Y C h & StL 3½s '47	94	94	94
9 N Y Connect 3½s '65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 NY Dock cv 5s '47	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	26½	26	26½
6 NYNH&H clt s '50	40	40	40
70 NYNH&H 4½s '67	26	25	26
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 NYNH&H 4s '56	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	6	6
2 NYNH&H 3½s '47	22½	22½	22½
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	22¾	22¾	22¾
NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Norf & W 4s'96	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
4 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105½	105½	105½
33 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	66½	66½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58½	58½	58½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	79	78⅝	78¾
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43½	43½
13 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '64	109½	109½	109½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	107½	107½	107½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
4 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 OreShLine gtd5s'46	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
13 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	84	83	83½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110½	110½	110½
10 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	83½	83½	83½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
6 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¾	108½	108½
1 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	52	52	52
1 Pen O&D 4½s77	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s60	120¾	120⅝	120⅝
6 Pen RR gen 4½s65	106¾	106½	106¾
20 Pen RR 4½sdeb 70	96⅝	96	96½
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s81	103	103	103
8 Pen RR 4¼s84E	102¾	102¼	102¼
5 Pen RR 4s48	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5 Pen RR 4s48st	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
9 Pen RR 3¾s70	96¾	96¼	96¾
13 Pen RR 3¼s52	90¼	89½	90¼
11 Peoria&East 4s60	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
9 Pere Marq 5s56	78	78	78
5 Pere Marq 4½s80	69	69	69
7 Pere Marq 4s56	67	67	67
1 Phil B&W 4½s81D	108½	108½	108½
3 Phila Co 5s67	106⅝	106½	106½
3 Ph R C&I cv6s49	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Ph Read C&I 5s73	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
3 PCC & St L 5s70A	110	110	110
10 PCC&StL 4½s77	103	102⅞	103
10 Pitt Coke&I 4½s52	101½	101½	101½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s50	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Pitts&W Va 4½s58A	53	53	53
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	81⅝	82
3 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
5 Rdg Jen Cen 4s 51	68½	68½	68½
29 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104¼	104	104¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
10 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
2 Republic Stel 4s 56	104¼	104	104
1 Revere Cop&B 3¾s 60	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 RI Ar&La 4½s 34	14¼	13	14¼
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7½	7½	7½
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	68¼	68	68
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G33ct	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	12½	12½	12½
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	12	11⅞	12
121 St L S F 4½s 78	13½	13	13½
1 StLSF4½s 78ct st	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
8 St L S F 4s 50 A	12	11¾	11¾
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 St LSW 5s 52	24	23⅞	24
7 St LSW rfg 5s 90	14½	14⅛	14½
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6½	6½	6½
18 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5¾	5⅝	5¾
9 Sea A L 4s 50 st	10⅞	10¾	10¾
3 Sea-AllFla6s35A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	102⅞	103¼
1 So Bell T & T 3s '9	103½	103½	103½
2 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102⅛	102	102
30 Sou Pac 4½s '68	49	48⅛	49
96 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48¾	47½	48½
113 So Pac 4½s '69	48¾	47½	48¾
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65½	65½	65½
9 So Pac clt 4s '49	46⅝	46¼	46¼
33 So Pac 3¾s '46	62¾	62⅛	62⅜
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51¼	51⅛	51¼
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	85	85	85
10 South Ry 6½s '56	84¼	84	84¼
12 South Ry gen 6s '56	79¼	79	79¼
12 South Ry cn 5s '94	93	93	93
45 South Ry gen 4s '56	60⅝	60	60⅝
5 South Ry Mem 5s '96	84	84	84
3 Spokane Int 5s '55	29¼	29¼	29¼
9 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 T RR A St L 5s '44	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	92	92	92
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	104	104	104
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	73½	73¼	73¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	72½	72½	72½
15 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19	19	19
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111	110⅞	110⅞
7 Un Pac 3½s '80	103¾	103⅝	103¾
9 Un Pac 3½s '71	97	97	97
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	66	66	66
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	86	85¼	85½
5 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	95½	95½	95½
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	104	104	104
11 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¼	107⅛	107¼
43 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	13¼	12½	13¼
18 Wabash 1st 5s 39	56½	56	56½
6 Wabash 2d 5s 39	18	17¾	18
32 Wabash 5s 80 D	12½	12	12½
26 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	9¾	9⅝	9¾
40 Wabash 5s 76 B	12¼	11¾	12¼
11 Wabash 4½s 78 C	11¾	11½	11¾
4 Walwrth 4s 55	82	81¾	81¾
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49	49	49
3 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	102	102	102
2 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	103	103	103
2 Westn Md 4s 52	93	92⅝	92⅝
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	23	22¾	23
18 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝
17 Western Un 5s 51	82	81¼	81½
18 Western Un 5s 60	81½	81	81
5 Western Un 4½s 50	76¾	76½	76¾
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
18 Wis Cen 4s 49	34	33	34
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	10½	10½	10½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
7 Young S&T 3¼s 60	96½	96½	96½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60	59⅝	60
22 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59¾	59¾	59¾
23 Argentine 4½s 48	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞
2 Argentine 4½s 71	67	67	67
1 Australia 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
3 Australia 5s 57	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 Australia 4½s 56	49¾	49½	49½
1 Belgium 6½s 49	63	63	63
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 Buen A 4⅜s 77	45¾	45½	45½
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	6½	6½	6½
15 Canada 5s 52	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4 Canada 4s 60	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Canada 3s 67	82	82	82
5 Canada 2½s 45	93	93	93
1 Canada 2¼s 44	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	11	11	11
1 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	9½	9½	9½
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Copenhag 5s 52	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 Cuba 4½s 77	52½	52½	52½
1 Denmark 6s 42	42	42	42
2 Den 4½s wd	48½	48½	48½
2 Denmark 5½s 62	47	47	47
6 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	53¾	53¾	53¾
6 Ger Gov5½s 65unst	7¾	7¼	7¾
67 Ger Govt 7s 49	13	11¾	13
1 GtConElPJapj 6½s 50	65	65	65
8 Haiti 6s 52	48	46¼	48
8 Japan 6½s '54	60½	60¼	60¼
5 Japan 5½s '65	43	43	43
5 Kreuger&T 5s'59ct	4	4	4
34 Mex 6s asd '33	5	4¾	5
5 Mex 5s asd '45	5	5	5
5 Mex 10 4s asd '45	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
1 Norway 6s '43 wd	55	55	55
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Queensld 7s '41	95	95	95
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7	7	7
1 Rome 6½s 52	26	26	26
10 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	16½	16	16½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	46	46	46
12 Tokyo City 5½s 61	42	42	42
11 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	41½	41	41½
2 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	63¼	63¼	63¼

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 4,563,000. Previous day 5,751,550. Week ago 6,248,850. Year ago 6,526,400. Two years ago 4,822,000. Jan. 1 to date 693,902,175. Year ago 517,363,450. Two years ago 556,446,500.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 17

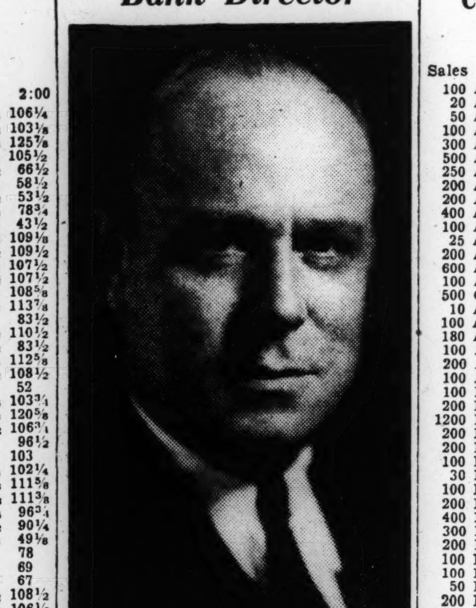
Europe †	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.02½	$4.02½	$8.2397
Switzerland—franc	.2323	.2323	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2384	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2350	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Konk—dol*	.2470	.2470	*
Shanghai—dol	.0538	.0538	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8812	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Pacific Finance Corp.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Net income of Pacific Finance Corporation of California for the three months ended March 31, 1941, amounted to $260,660, after all charges including provisions for Federal income taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 44 cents per share on the 425,475 common shares outstanding. The company was not liable for Federal excess profit taxes. This compares with $244,300 which was equal to 40 cents per common share, earned during the corresponding period a year ago on the same basis.

Bank Director



Blank & Stoller

Lou R. Crandall

Elected a director of Manufacturers Trust Company. Mr. Crandall is President of George A. Fuller Company.

Canadian Newsprint Output Shows Good Increase in March

MONTREAL (CP)—Production of newsprint by Canadian mills totalled 275,769 tons in March, compared with 245,607 tons in February and 251,279 tons in March 1940, it was announced by the Newsprint Association of Canada.

Shipments during March amounted to 265,724 tons and stocks on hand increased by 10,045 tons. In the previous month shipments were 239,745 tons and a year ago 235,304 tons.

During the period, Canadian mills operated at 75.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 72.9 per cent in February and 68.6 per cent last year.

Production in Newfoundland reached 29,423 tons and shipments 21,481 tons, against 19,527 and 25,659 tons, respectively, in March 1940.

United States' production totalled 87,376 tons, against 85,143 tons a year ago. Shipments were 85,503 tons, against 86,930 tons.

Stocks of all North American manufacturers amounted to 279,439 tons at the end of March, an increase of 19,860 tons over the previous month.

Production and shipments for the first quarter of 1941 with the 1940 tonnage in brackets: Canada, production 782,764 (734,134), shipments, 748,863 (690,899); Newfoundland, production 89,312 (80,516), shipments 74,679 (76,004); United States, production 256,220 (250,724), shipments, 250,885 (247,861).

Engineering Awards Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week exceeded their corresponding value a year ago for the thirty-third consecutive week, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total, $66,308,000, was 52 per cent smaller than the previous week but 24 per cent greater than the same week of 1940. The slump from a week ago was caused by a lull in both private and federal contracts.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk.	Previous wk.	Year ago
Private	$17,185,000	$40,351,000	$18,870,000
State and municipal	22,696,000	27,588,000	29,983,000
Federal	26,427,000	71,237,000	4,483,000
Total	66,308,000	139,176,000	53,336,000

Sharp Increase In Road Revenue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eighty-six Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $339,001,334 in March compared with $268,805,257 in March, 1940, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The Association said the 86 reporting carriers represented 82.2 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class I railroads.

Freight revenues of the 86 amounted to $282,420,954 in March compared with $218,682,217 in March, 1940.

Passenger revenues amounted to $32,161,553 compared with $27,290,462 in March, 1940.

U. S. Farmers Are Urged To Increase Egg Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wickard declared farmers should increase egg production 6 per cent, or 300,000,000 dozen, during the next 15 months to assure ample supplies for this country, Great Britain and other nations which might receive food under the lend-lease program.

This goal can be reached, the Agriculture Department chief said, by better feeding of poultry already on farms and by producing 15 per cent more chicks than were hatched last year.

A recent Agriculture Department report said farmers had expressed intentions of increasing baby chick purchases only 9 per cent.

Mr. Wickard said the department's recent action in putting "floors" under prices of hogs, dairy and poultry products should make it profitable for farmers to expand production of these products. The department announced that it would support prices of eggs at 22 cents a dozen, Chicago basis, until June, 1943.

The Secretary advised, however, that expansion in poultry housing facilities be of temporary rather than permanent construction.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100 Air Assoc (½)	10	10	10
20 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97¼	97¼	97¼
50 Alum Ltd (h2g)	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
100 Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Am Cyan B (.60)	36	35¾	35¾
500 Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
250 Am Fork&Hoe (¼g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200 Am Gas&El (1.60a)	27½	27½	27½
200 Am2Gen	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400 Am Light & T (1.20)	13½	13½	13½
100 Am Meter (1½g)	31	31	31
25 Am Pot & Ch (4¼e)	61	61	61
200 Am Republics (¼e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
600 Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Ark Nat Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500 Ork Nat Gas A	1½	1½	1½
10 Ark P&L pf (7)	87	87	87
100 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
180 Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	21½	21½	21½
100 Atlas D Forge (.70e)	6½	6½	6½
200 Atlas Ply (1½)	15½	15½	15½
100 Axton-Fish A	35	35	35
100 Baldwin Loco war	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Babcock&Wil (½g)	26¾	26½	26½
1200 Bardst'n Dis	2⅛	2	2⅛
200 Barium Sta Stl	[illegible]	⅞	[illegible]
200 Beech Airc	5	5	5
100 Bell Airc	17¾	17¾	17¾
30 Bell Tel Can (h8)	106	106	106
100 Berk&Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Bourjois (1e)	6	6	6
400 Breeze Corp (1e)	7½	7¼	7¼
300 Brewst Aero (¼e)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
200 Bridgpt Mach	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Brill A	2	2	2
100 Brill B	½	½	½
50 Brill pf	36	36	36
200 Br-Am Oil (h1)	11½	11½	11½
100 Brown F&W	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300 Brown Rubber	1½	1⅜	1½
200 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	18½	18⅜	18⅜
50 Buf N&EP 5pf (5)	95½	95½	95½
100 Bunk Hill & S (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100 Burry Biscuit	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600 Carib Syn	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100 Carnation (1a)	36¼	36¼	36¼
200 Cessna Airc	4	4	4
50 ChiFlexShaft (1½g)	60	60	60
200 Chi Riv&Mch (¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400 Cities Service	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100 Cities Service pf	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	96½	96½	96½
40 Cit Svc P&L $6 pf (6)	95	95	95
500 Club Al Uten	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300 Colo Fuel & I war	2¾	2⅝	2¾
50 Colts P F Arms (2)	71	71	71
50 Colum G & E pf (5)	56	55¾	56
300 Colum O & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Comwlths Dis (.08e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50 Comm P Svc (½g)	20	20	20
300 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	59¾	59¼	59⅝
30 C G&E Bal pfB (4½)	117	117	117
40 Cont G&E pr pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
100 Cooper-Bess	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Coop-B pr pf (3)	30¼	30	30
200 Copper Range (.30e)	4⅝	4½	4½
300 Creole Pet (½a)	14	13¾	13¾
200 Crocker-Wh El M	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100 Cuban Atl Sug (½e)	6	6	6
700 Decca Records (.60)	6	6	6
500 Dennison Mfg A	2⅛	2	2⅛
100 Det G&M pf (1.20)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20 Draper Corp (3a)	66¼	66	66¼
100 East Gas & F	2	2	2
25 East G&F prpf (4½)	50¼	50¼	50¼
100 Easy Wash MB	2¾	2¾	2¾
5600 El Bond & Sh	2⅝	2½	2½
600 El Bond&Sh pf (6)	65¾	64¾	64¾
400 El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	62¼	61	61
25 Emp G & F 8% pf	91½	91½	91½
25 Emp G G F 7% pf	90	90	90
1700 Equity Corp	¼	¼	¼
175 Equity Corp $3 pf	13½	13¼	13¼
500 Esquire Inc (.30g)	3	3	3
125 FlaP&L$7pf (4.38k)	121	120⅝	121
100 Ford M Can A (h1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100 Ford Mot Ltd (.14e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Froedt G pf (1.20)	18¾	18⅝	18¾
200 Freuhauf Tra (1.40)	18¼	18	18
25 Fuller (G A) (5e)	43½	43½	43½
300 Gen Firepfg (.35g)	15	15	15
10 Gen G&E pf B	84	84	84
20 Gen Share pf (6d)	53¾	53½	53½
950 Gorh Inc pf	22½	22⅛	22¼
100 Greenf T G D (½e)	8	8	8
300 Gulf Oil (1)	29¾	29⅛	29¾
20 Gulf St Uh 6pf (6)	114	114	114
50 Hammer Pap (¼g)	21½	21½	21½
400 Hecla Min (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50 Helena Rub A (1)	10½	10½	10½
25 Heyden Chem (3)	66½	66½	66½
200 Humble Oil (⅜g)	54	53⅝	54
100 Hygrade Fd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 Hygrade Sylv (&g)	33¼	33¼	33¼
400 Ill Iowa Pow	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¼	4	4¼
200 IllIowaPwpf (1¼k)	27½	27¼	27¼
200 Ill Zinc	10½	10	10½
800 Imp Oil Ltd (h½a)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
400 Ins Con N Am (2½a)	71	69	71
100 Int Cig (.84g)	19	19	19
200 Int Hyd-El pf	4¾	4⅝	4¾
500 Int Pap&¾Pow war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Int Prod (¼g)	4	4	4
50 Int Util pf	12½	12½	12½
100 Pacobs (F. L.)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Jer C P&L 6pf (6)	99	99	99
100 Kennedy's (.90g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100 Kirby Pet (.10g)	2	2	2
10 Lack RR NJ (4)	40	40	40
100 Lakey Fdy&M (.20g)	4	4	4
200 Lehigh C&N (.30e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50 Line aMterial (½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300 Lit Bros	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300 Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
125 Long Is L pf	25	24½	25
25 Long Is L pf B	22¼	22¼	22¼
200 Loudon Pack	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200 Louis L&E (.10g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 Lynch Corp (2)	1½	1½	1½
600 Marion St Shov	4⅛	4	4
10 Mead John (3a)	128½	128½	128½
100 Mer&MS pt pf (2a)	28	28	28
100 Merritt-C&S	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 Metal Tex (¼e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300 Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Mich Sug pf (.30k)	5½	5½	5½
300 Mid West Corp (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
500 Midl Oil cv pf (½k)	7	7	7
100 Midl Stl n-cum (½g)	16½	16½	16½
25 Minn Min & M (.60g)	49¼	49¼	49¼
100 Montr LH&P (h1½)	14½	14½	14½
500 Mt City Cop (¼e)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100 Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
300 Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Nat Cont (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
100 Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
125 Nat P&L jf (6)	95½	94½	95½
100 Nat Rub Mch	4½	4½	4½
100 Nat Sug Ref	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Nat Trans (1e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100 Nat Tun & Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Nat Un Rad	[illegible]		
20 Nebr Pow pf (7)	112	111¼	111¼
175 Nev-Cal Elec pf (¾e)	41	40⅛	40¼
25 NEPA6% pf (2½k)	40¾	40¾	40¾
100 N J Zinc (½g)	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
10 NYP&L 7% pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
100 NYShipbd fd sh (1e)	24½	24½	24½
200 Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200 Niag Sh Md B (.30e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400 Nip'sing Mns (h.15e)	⅞	¾	¾
100 Noma Elec (¼g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50 Nor Am L&P pf	77½	76½	77½
100 Nor Am Ray B (½g)	18¾	18¼	18¾
100 Ogden Corp	2½	2½	2½
175 Ohio Ed pf (6)	107¾	107⅝	107¾
100 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18½	18½	18½
100 Overseas Sec	2	2	2
600 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33¾	33½	33⅝
1400 Pantepec Oil Ven	3¼	3	3
50 Penn Tel A pf (1.40)	31	31	31
100 Pennroad (.20e)	2	2⅜	2⅜
30 Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	112¼	112	112¼
50 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾
50 Pa Salt (2g)	170	170	170
150 PaWat&Pow (4)	52	52	52
50 Perfect Circle (1.60)	23¾	23¼	23¾
100 Phoenix Sec	5¼	5¼	5¼
200 Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1½	1½	1½
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30 Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	66¼	66¾	66¾
50 Pitts Metallu (½g)	14½	14½	14½
300 Pitts Pl Gl (1g)	80	80	80
100 PowCorpCan (h.15g)	2½	2½	2½
100 Prosperity Co B	4¾	4¾	4¾
325 P S Ind $7 pr pf	121¼	118¾	121¼
600 P S Ind $6 pf	57	54	54
125 Sug SP&L$5pf (2½k)	98	97½	98
300 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	50¾	49	49¾
100 Rwy & Lgt Sec (.40e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700 Republic Avia	4	3⅞	3⅞
400 Richmond Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Roosevlt Fd (.20e)	2	2	2
1600 Scnulte (D A)	⅞	⅞	⅞
50 Schulte (DA) pf	10	10	10
100 Selfnd pf (5½)	49	48½	49
400 Senry S Con	¼	¼	¼
200 Sherwin-Wms (3¼g)	68½	68⅜	68⅜
500 Simplicity Pat	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 So Penn Oil (1½a)	37¾	37¾	37¾
100 So C Ed B pf (1½)	29½	29½	29½
100 Couthl Royal (.05g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100 Spalding	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Stand Cap&S (.60e)	4	4	4
200 St Oil Ky (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100 St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 St Pow&L pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100 Stand Prod (¼g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100 StandStlSprg (1½e)	18½	18½	18½
100 Sterl Al Prod (1.20e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
40 Sterling Inc	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Superior Oil Cal	26¾	26	26¾
100 Swan-Finch Oil (.30e)	6	6	6
200 Technicolor (¼g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
40 Texas P&L pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼
150 Tob&Al Stks (3¼e)	50	50	50
300 xd Tubize Chat A (2g)	36	36	36
100 xd TungSolL pf (.80)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200 Unit Chem	9¼	9	9
400 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Unit Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Unit Gas pf (2¼k)	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
200 Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
20 Unit G&E pf (7)	81	81	81
1700 Unit La&Pow A	¼	¼	¼
400 Unit Lt&P pf	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛
300 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	54	53½	54
200 U S Foil B	4½	4½	4½
300 U S Rub Recl	3½	3⅜	3½
100 Univ Corp vtc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2000 Utah-IdahoSug (.15g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
75 Utah P&L pf (3½k)	73½	73	73
200 Util & Ind pf	1½	1½	1½
75 Util Equit pr (2e)	45	44	45
400 Venezuel Pet	3	3	3
140 Virg Pub Svc pf	96¼	95	96¼
300 Vultee Airc	5	4¾	5
200 Wentwth Mfg (.10g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300 West Va C & C	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300 West Air Lines	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
200 Wichita R Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Wilson-Jones (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	117.73	28.33	18.39
Net change	—.87	+.11	—.10
Previous close	118.60	28.22	18.49
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	117.66	26.54	18.81

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities (1924-26=100)

Today's close	63.66	Prev close	63.70
Month ago	61.14	Year ago	61.32
1941 high	64.06	1941 low	55.45

Department Store Sales Up 17 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended April 5 were 17 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year. However, the comparison was distorted by the fact that the week came before Easter this year but followed the Easter shopping period last year.

For the same reason, sales in the week ended March 29 had appeared to be 34 per cent above the similiar week last year, and the average gain in the four weeks ended April 5 over the similar period last year was 13 per cent.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	.92⅛	.91½	.91¼	.91⅝
Minneapolis	.91½	.90¾	.90¾	.91¼
Kansas City	.85	.84¼	.84⅜	.84⅞
Winnipeg	.75⅞	.75⅞	.75⅞	.75⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	.90⅞	.89¾	.89¾	.90⅝
Minneapolis	.91¼	.90½	.90½	.91
Kansas City	.83¼	.82¼	.82⅜	.83
Winnipeg	.77½	.77½	.77½	.77½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	.91⅜	.90¼	.90¼	.91
Minneapolis	.90⅜	.89⅛	.89⅝	.90⅛
Kansas City	.83⅞	.83	.83	.83¾
May Corn				
Chicago	.68¾	.67¾	.67¾	.68⅝
Kansas City	..	..	.64	.64⅝
July Corn				
Chicago	.69	.68¼	.68⅜	.69
Kansas City			.64½	.65⅛
May Oats				
Chicago	.39¾	.38⅞	.39	.39¾
Minneapolis	.36	.35½	.35½	.36¼
Winnipeg	.38¼	.37⅝	.37⅜	.37¾

Rye

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.49⅜	.49⅝	.48⅝	.48⅝	.49¼
July, old	.50	.50⅛	.50	.50⅛	.50
July, new	.57	.57¼	.56⅝	.56⅝	.57¼
Sept., old				.50¼	.50¼
Sept., new	.58⅜	.58½	.57½	.57½	.58⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.90	8.95	8.82	8.90	8.75
July	9.00	9.17	9.00	9.10	8.97
Sept.	9.25	9.32	9.20	9.25	9.12
Oct.	9.32	9.42	9.30	9.35	9.22

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.21½	1.24½	1.21¼	1.22¼	1.21¾
July	1.19⅛	1.21⅜	1.19⅛	1.19⅜	1.19⅜
Oct.	1.11⅝	1.12¾	1.10½	1.10⅞	1.11⅜

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	...	...	...	92.7b	93.3
July	93.0	93.1	93.0	93.0	93.4
Tops					
July	...	...	...	121.5b	121.8
Oct.	118.0	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.3

b Bid.

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	11.30	11.30	11.24	11.20	11.30
July	11.26	11.26	11.20	11.24	11.26
Oct.	11.19	11.23	11.17	11.21	11.20
Dec.	11.20	11.23	11.17	11.20	11.20

Spots 11.49.

Raw Silk

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Raw silk futures closed ½ to 2 cents higher. Sales 210 bales.

	High	Low	Last
May	2.78	2.78	2.77½b
Sep.	2.82	2.82	2.80½b
Oct.	2.81½	2.81½	2.81½

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.95	13.95	13.87	13.90	13.85
September	13.87	14.05	13.87	13.99	13.95
December	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.02b	13.98
March	14.14	14.14	14.14	14.04b	13.98

bBid

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.42
July				11.40b	11.45

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.12	7.31	7.12	7.29	7.10
Sept.	7.22	7.39	7.22	7.37	7.18

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.11	9.29	9.11	9.28	9.07
Sept.	9.18	9.39	9.18	9.38	9.17

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	23.12	23.15	22.85	22.85	23.25
July	22.13	22.13	21.80	21.80	22.12

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Study of Am. Home Products

Hornblower & Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have published a study of the position of American Home Products Corporation common stock, calling attention to the company's favorable earnings and dividend record. Emphasizing the wide diversification of products, which range from pharmaceuticals to floor polishes, the firm presents a tabular record of the growth of the corporation's business during the last ten years. These figures show that both sales and net earnings have more than doubled since 1935.

Celotex Pays Extra Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Celotex Corporation declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents a share on common stock, in addition to the regular dividend of 25 cents, for the quarter ending April 30. The regular was declared payable May 1 and the extra on May 10, both to stock of record April 26. A regular dividend of $1.25 also was declared on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 26.

American Mutual Liability

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring during the period June 1, to June 30, 1941, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston. This is American Mutual's 632nd consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.22	2.43
Amerex Hold	12.125	13.625
Am Business Shrs	2.63	2.88
Ax-Hougton Fd	9.71	10.44
Boston Fund	12.76	13.72
British Type Inv	.07	.17
Broad St Inv	19.45	21.03
Bullock Fund	11.12	12.19
Can Inv Fund	2.30	3.10
Century Shrs Tr	23.53	25.30
Chain St Inv	15.10	16.07
Dividend Shrs	.98	1.08
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	16.92	17.98
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.93	10.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.00	14.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.63	15.74
Fund Investors Inc	14.10	15.45
Gen Capital	24.60	26.45
Gen Investors Tr	4.26	4.64
Incorp Investors Tr	13.05	14.03
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.88	.97
Inst Sec:Insurance	1.11	1.22
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.90	29.90
Loomis Sayles Mut*	72.10	72.10
Maryland Fund	3.00	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	16.72	17.98
Mass Invest 2d Fd	7.94	8.54
Mutual Invest	8.04	8.79
Nation Wide Voting	.97	1.10
New England Fund	9.98	10.76
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.00	17.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.31	.36
Putnam Fund	11.65	12.46
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.00	5.90
Railway & Light Sec	5.00	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.86	3.21
Scudder S&C	76.19	77.73
Spencer Trask Fund	12.33	13.08
Stand Util Inc	.21	.24
State Street Invest	56.50	59.75
Trusteed A Bk "B"	.45	.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.67	.75
Wellington Fund	12.92	14.22
World Investment Tr	3.09	3.42

*Bid 2% per cent less if not held 3 years.

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod ac mod	2.30	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.89	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.53	...
Diversified Tr C	3.05	...
Diversified Tr D	4.50	5.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.20	3.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.02	4.79
Nation Wide Sec	3.18	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.375	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.84	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.26	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.21	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.82	...
Super of Am Tr AA	1.99	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.00	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.68	...

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.50	1.125
First Boston Corp	13.50	15.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	28.78	31.53	S-1	20.88	22.94
B-2	21.98	24.15	S-2	11.43	12.55
B-3	13.90	15.25	S-3	7.51	8.29
B-4	6.64	7.31	S-4	2.86	3.18
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.38	15.77	K-2	10.84	11.94

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	19¾	22¼
do 6% pf	111½	...
do 7% pf	143	...
Brockton G & L	4¼	5¾
Central Me Powr 6% pf	97	101
do 7% pf	106	110
Cent Vt. Pub Serv 6% pf	103½	107½
East Utl Assoc	22	24
do conv	2⅛	3⅛
Fall River G Wks	19¼	22¼
Fitchburg G & El	39	43
Green Mt Powr pf	72	76
Hartford Elec	54¼	57¼
Haverhill Elec	40	45
Haverhill Gas	9⅞	11⅞
Holyoke Wat Powr	14½	16½
Lawrence G & L	43	...
Lowell Elec	49	53
Lynn Gas & Elec	80	85
Mass. Powr & Lt pf	15¾	17¾
Mass. Utl Assoc pf	26½	29
Narr. Elec pf	54½	56
N. E. G & El 5½% pf	13½	16½
N E Powr Assoc	3¼	5¼
do 6% pf	39¾	42¾
N E Pub Serv 7% pr ln	67½	71½
do 6% pr ln	65	69
do 7% pf	9	11
do 6% pf	8	10
Newport Electric	26¼	28¼
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	104½	108½
R. I. Pub Serv pf	29¾	32¼
Rockland Lt & Pow	8½	10
Springfield Gas	12½	14
Twin States G & E pr pf	106¾	...
West Mass. Cos	24¾	27¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ala Pow 5s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ala Pow 5s 68	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9 Ala Pow 4½s 67	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
2 Ala Pow 5s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Am G & E 3¾s 70	108½	108½	108½
13 Am G & E 3½s 60	107⅛	107	107
28 Am P&L 6s 2016	108⅞	108¾	108¾
2 Ark P&L 5s 56	107	106¾	107
8 As Elec 4½s 53	46⅜	46¼	46½
1 As G&E 5s 50	15	15	15
1 As G&E 5s 68	15	15	15
5 As G&E 4½s 48	15	15	15
3 As G&E 4½s 49	15	15	15
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	64¼	64¼	64¼
34 Baldw L 6s 50	111¼	110½	110½
4 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
3 Beth St 6s '60 C	150	149⅜	150
2 Broad Riv P 5s '54	103½	103½	103½
7 Can Pac 6 '42	80⅝	80½	80½
1 Cen St El 5½s '54	18	18	18
6 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	97½	97	97½
5 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	38½	38½	38½
5 Cin St Ry 5½s '52	89	89	89
3 Cin St Ry 6s '55 B	92	92	92
3 Cities Ser 5s '66	90¼	90	90¼
23 Cities Ser 5s '58	88	87	87¾
175 Cities Ser 5s '50	88¾	87¼	87½
78 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	99½	98¾	99
5 Commun P&L 5s '57	102	102	102
1 Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Con GEL Ba 2¾s '76	102	102	102
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
38 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	97¼	97	97
6 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	101⅜	101	101⅜
2 Del El Pow 5½s '59	104	104	104
17 East G&F 4s '56 A	86⅞	86¼	86⅜
56 Elec P&L 5s 2030	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞
2 Empire Dis E 5s '52	105	105	105
25 Fla P&L 5s '54	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
6 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	100	100	100
10 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
1 Geo P&L 5s '78	80½	80½	80½
15 Gen Ald Coal 4s '65	84⅞	84¾	84⅞
1 Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	100	99¼	100
2 Ill2Pow&L 6s 53	107⅜	107½	107⅜
1 Int Hyd El 5s 58	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Ind Svc 5s 50	76	75¾	76
3 Ind Svc 5s63A	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
4 Inters Pow 6s 52	28¼	27½	28¼
64 Inters Pow 5s 57	68¾	66½	68
4 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	43	43	43
5 Jer Cen P&L 3½s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	106	106	106
2 Lou P&L 5s '57	108½	108½	108½
1 McCord R 6s '48 st	79½	79½	79½
10 Metro Ed 4s '65 G	108⅛	108	108⅛
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Minn P&L 5s '55	106½	106½	106½
5 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Miss Pow 5s '55	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Miss Riv P 5s '51	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	100⅝	100½	100½
5 NatP & L 6s 2026A	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	106½	106⅜	106½
38 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	97½	97⅛	97½
6 N Eng G&E 5s 50	61	60¼	60¾
4 N Eng G&E 5s 48	61	60	60
19 N Eng G&E 5s 47	61	60	60
16 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97	96¼	97
6 N Eng Pow 5s 48	94¼	93½	94
4 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	104½	104	104½
20 NY St E&G 4½s 80	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
2 No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	104½	104½	104½
6 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	50¾	50	50¼
5 OklaNatGas3¾s55	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Pac P&L 5s 55	99⅞	99¾	99¾
5 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	105½	105½	105½
2 Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Pen El 4s 71 F	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3 Pen El 5s 62 H	110	109¾	109¾
7 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	104½	104	104
6 Peo Gas L&C 4s 61 D	104	104	104
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	155¼	155¼	155¼
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102	101¾	102
8 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102½	102½	102½
6 Pug Sd P&L5½s50D	101⅜	101	101¼
49 Safe Har W 5½s 79	107	106¾	106¾
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4 So'wes Pub S 6s 45A	104½	104⅛	104½
6 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	86½	86¼	86¼
15 Stand G&E 6s 51	86⅝	86⅜	86¼
9 Stand G&E 6s 57	86¼	86	86
4 Stand G&E 6s 66	86½	86⅜	86⅜
4 Stand P&L 6s 57	86⅜	85¾	85¾
21 Tex El 5s 60	107¼	107	107
3 Tex P&L 5s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	98	98	98
5 Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	59⅝	59½	59⅝
3 Unit L&P 6½s 74	98½	98⅛	98½
6 Unit L&P 6s 75	98	97⅝	97⅝
16 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99½	99½
5 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	120	119¾	120
17 Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	97¾	97⅛	97¾
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	105½	105½	105½
5 Utah P&L 4½s 44	101¼	101	101
1 Virg Pub S 6s 46	101½	101½	101½
1 Virg P S 5½s 46 A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 West Pa El 5s 2030	107	107	107
5 West Pa Tract 5s 60	117½	117½	117½
4 Wisc P&L 4s 66 A	106	105¾	105¾
1 York Rys 5s 47 st	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
3 Fin R M Bk 5s 61st	42½	41½	42½
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	22	22	22
1 Russian 6½s 1919	½	½	½
4 Stinnes 4s '46 3rd st	50	50	50
5 Unit El Svc 7s '56	22	22	22
3 Unit Ind 6s '45	15½	15½	15½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Large U. S. Barge Concern Changes Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Control of American Barge Line Company has been purchased by F. Eberstadt & Co. The American Barge Line Company is one of the largest independent barge lines operating on the inland waterways of the United States.

F. Eberstadt & Co. contracted with the trustees and heirs of the late W. C. Kelly, founder and former principal owners of the company, for the purchase.

With additional holdings obtained from other stockholders, the purchase will involve approximately 85 per cent of the outstanding common stock. Substantially all of the balance is owned and will be retained by the present management, which will not be changed.

New Issue Planned

Plans are under way for recapitalization of the company, upon completion of which its authorized capital will consist of $2,250,000 principal amount of first mortgage serial bonds and 330,000 shares of common stock of $5 par value. In connection with the recapitalization the company will issue 300,000 shares of common stock and $2,000,000 of first mortgage serial bonds.

A banking group is being organized to underwrite and distribute approximately 235,000 shares of common stock available for public offering.

The company reports that 1940 income from operations amounted to $3,293,991, compared with $2,869,725 in 1939 and approximately $1,895,000 in 1938. Net profit for 1940 amounted to $716,853, compared with $665,289 in 1939 and $337,199 in 1938. The company has paid dividends ever year without interruption since 1933.

Large Company

The company, incorporated in Delaware in 1927, is one of the largest privately owned carriers engaged in the transportation of the commodities by water on the Ohio and Mississippi River Systems. Its barge service links the important industrial and agricultural areas of the Central and North Central States with ports on the Gulf of Mexico and the oil fields, sulphur deposits, and sugar and cotton-producing areas of the Gulf States and Texas.

The company operates a fleet of nine tow boats, of which six are Diesel powered, and more than 180 barges with an aggregate capacity of 125,000 net tons of dry cargo and 260,000 barrels of liquid cargo.

The Jeffersonville Boat & Machine Company, a wholly owned subsidiary, owns a shipyard located on the Ohio River opposite Louisville, and is engaged in the construction and repair of boats and barges for the company and others. In addition to its normal business, it is presently building a Coast Guard Cutter for the United States Government. Its bid for the construction of four submarine chasers for an aggregate price of approximately $2,500,000, was recently accepted by the U. S. Navy Department.

U. S. Gold Imports Drop to $5,642,313

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports fell last week to $5,642,313, the lowest for any week since Jan. 15.

Reporting this figure, the Commerce Department said imports in the week ended April 9 were only about a third of the preceding week.

The only large shipment was $3,189,322 from Canada. Next largest were $726,357 from Peru and $649,055 from Mexico.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $3,553,007 to a total of $1,909,978,973.

Silver imports gained slightly to $1,181,891, including $640,448 from Mexico, $250,223 from Canada, and $184,826 from Peru.

Gold exports amounted to $575 and silver exports to $554,173.

Boston Stocks

April 17

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	89	88	89	88⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	28⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	44	42¾	42¾	44
..	Bos & M st D pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
..	Copper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
	E Gas & Fuel	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
.75a	Est Gas & F pf	31	30	30¾	31¾
..	E Mass St Ry	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	Eastern SS	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5¼
1.00	Emplyrs Group	22½	22½	22½	22½
..	Isle Royale	75c	75c	75c	1⅛
..	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5
..	Mergenthaler	18½	18½	18½	18¾
..	Narr Rac A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	118	117½	118	118⅛
60	Shawmut Assoc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
1.60	Torrington	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26
2.50	Unit Shoe M	54⅜	[illegible]	54	53½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

'Katy' Earnings Improve

NEW YORK (AP)—Matthew S. Sloan, Chairman of Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, said the road earned its fixed charges in March before adjustment bond interest, which is on a contingent basis. This is the first time in 7 years "Katy" has covered fixed charges in March. "April earnings continue to show growing improvement over a year ago," Mr. Sloan said.

British-American Oil Co.

TORONTO (CP)—Despite heavy increase in sales, British American Oil Company, Limited, had a decrease of $353,547 in net revenue in 1940 to $3,084,993, equal to $1.11 a share against $1.24 earned in Canada in 1939. The decline of net income was due to increased taxation.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Thur	Wed
Advances	233	178
Declines	205	243
Unchanged	201	233
Total issues	639	654

Press Will Remain Free President Tells Editors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—President Roosevelt pledged to the American people today that a free press and free speech would remain inviolate despite the war emergency.

The President, addressing a letter to the American Society of Newspaper Editors which opened its annual two-day convention here, guaranteed that there would be no Government censorship of press, radio or news reels and that there would be no Government control of news except that involving vital military information.

He emphasized that "those who disagreed with what is being done and with the manner in which it is being done" are free to use their freedom to criticize and oppose it.

He described "suppression of opinion and censorship of news" as the "mortal weapons that dictatorships direct against their own peoples and direct against the world" and gave assurance that they would never tolerate their employment by the Democracy of the United States.

What President Says

Mr. Roosevelt's letter follows:

The assurance I would bring to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, if it were possible for me to greet them in person, would be that free speech and a free press are still in the possession of the people of the United States.

Free speech is in undisputed possession of publishers and editors, of reporters and Washington correspondents; still in the possession of magazines, of motion pictures and of radio; still in possession of all the means of intelligence, comment and criticism. So far as I am concerned, it will remain there, for that is where it belongs.

It is important that it should remain there, for suppression of opinion and censorship of news are among the mortal weapons that dictatorships direct against their own peoples and direct against the world. As far as I am concerned, there will be no government control of news unless it be of vital military information.

Has a Living Meaning

Like all of our liberties, liberty of speech and of the press is not a mere phrase, a mere form of words, a constitutional abstraction. It has a living meaning—whatever meaning the press itself gives it. Government and juridical process can afford a negative protection against interference with freedom of speech, but its care, its nurture and its use are responsibilities of the press itself, which has never prized it so much as it should prize it now.

How that freedom should be used, what contributions it should make to national defense, national interest, and national morale are questions for publishers and editors themselves to decide.

It would be a shameful abuse of patriotism to suggest that opinion should be stifled in its service. Unified national sentiment, which all of us should desire, bears no resemblance to a totalitarian regimentation of opinion and treatment of news.

I cannot better close this message to the American Society of Newspaper Editors than with a final assurance that those who disagree with what is being done, and with the manner in which it is being done, are free to use their freedom of speech.

More Good Neighborliness

Pertinent to Mr. Roosevelt's statement that the contributions which the press voluntarily makes to national defense, national interest and national morale must be decided by publishers and editors themselves, was the appeal which Tom Wallace, President of the Society and Editor of the Louisville Times, made that the newspapers should devote more space more intelligently to Latin-American affairs.

Mr. Wallace criticized the United States for failing to be "truly neighborly" with its American neighbors and held the press to be partly responsible.

"We have," he said, "indulged, maladroitly and mistakenly, a superiority complex with regard to Latin Americans, who, as a result, have shrugged shoulders. They have known us too largely through hard-boiled concessionaires whose government, too often, has the concessionaire point of view."

He declared that American failure in this field was playing dangerously into the hands of the Axis Powers which are taking advantage of every slip and slight which America and Americans make.

Sample of Harm Done

"I received a few days ago from an American resident of a Central American republic," Mr. Wallace told the editors, "a letter in which he discussed scathingly the conduct of Yankee businessmen in Latin America, and 'the tremendous damage being done to the prestige and the defensive safety of the United States by unsavory tactics of certain irresponsible American corporations' with results advantageous to totalitarian powers.

"He ascribed such practices to what he calls the archaic policies and methods of our consular and diplomatic offices who rarely know the language of countries to which they are assigned, and who isolate themselves from the life and the pulse of peoples with whom they are supposed to work.

"We cannot, the writer of the letter asserts, depend upon Export-Import Bank loans to make friends for us. We must act like friends and prevent American corporations acting like wild Indians.

"Germans, for more than a generation, have been putting diplomacy—that of merchants, coffee planters, school teachers, hotel keepers—ahead of everything in Latin-America. Their penetration didn't begin with Hitler."

President Roosevelt was unable to meet in person with editors at an evening conference at the White House, as has been customary for several years. He expected to be in Warm Springs this week and when it proved impossible for him to go, it was too late to arrange the conference. Following their discussions of professional questions, the editors have a long off-the-record session with Secretary of State Hull.

Newton Book Gems Shared With Public at N. Y. Auction

By Margaret Williamson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—The first of the rare books from the library of A. Edward Newton of Philadelphia, one of the United States' best known collectors, were sold at auction here last evening at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, East Fifty-seventh Street.

It was inevitable that one should reflect upon how much Mr. Newton himself would like to have been there. For he was the friendliest and most generous of men to whom nothing was greater pleasure than showing and sharing his treasures. It was by his own precise stipulation that his library should be dispersed at public auction in order that others might enjoy, as he had enjoyed before them, the search for and finally the possession of rare books. The people met at the auction were in the highest sense his friends, partaking of the riches which this fortunate man had acquired. Every purchaser acquired with his book the personal bookplate of Mr. Newton.

Eagerness for Jane Austens

Some 139 items were disposed of at this first sale. Perhaps the first real eagerness was displayed over the Jane Austens, when first editions of "Sense and Sensibility" and "Emma" went each for $950. Then the dealers contended for the Aubrey Beardsleys and the Max Beerbohms. The dealers, too, had it all their own way with the tremendously important Bibles—for example, the Sir George Holford copy of the Miles Coverdale translation, which went for $3,400, and the first edition of "The Great Bible," "The Hole Byble of the largyest volume," which was ordered made by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, and a complete, genuine first issue of the "He Bible," imprinted at London by Robert Barker in 1611, for which Dr. Rosenbach paid $1,900.

But the evening's greatest enthusiasm, was, as expected, displayed in the superb Blake items from Mr. Newton's stately library at Oak Knoll in Daylesford, Pa. The evening's highest price was paid by Dr. Rosenbach when he obtained for $10,000 an original Blake water-color illustrative of that chapter of the Book of Revelation wherein one reads of the great red dragon and the woman clothed with the sun. The same Philadelphia dealer paid $6,300 for Blake's "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell," and $6,100 for the "Songs of Innocence and of Experience" with the canceled plate, "The Regenerate Soul." But not all the Blake items went to Dr. Rosenbach, for Charles Sessler of Philadelphia and Gabriel Wells of New York were purchasers also. The buyers were reluctant to start the bidding on the Blakes, but, when once they started, excited bids were heard from various parts of the hall and the prices soared dizzily.

Biddle Item at $1,200

In several instances, sentimental response was made to items in which Mr. Newton's own taste had been chiefly concerned, such as the "Memoirs of Nicholas Biddle," by Robert T. Conrad, the volume, as Mr. Newton explained in an accompanying note, which he had "so often coveted as a boy." This Biddle item was bought by Mr. Sessler for $1,200.

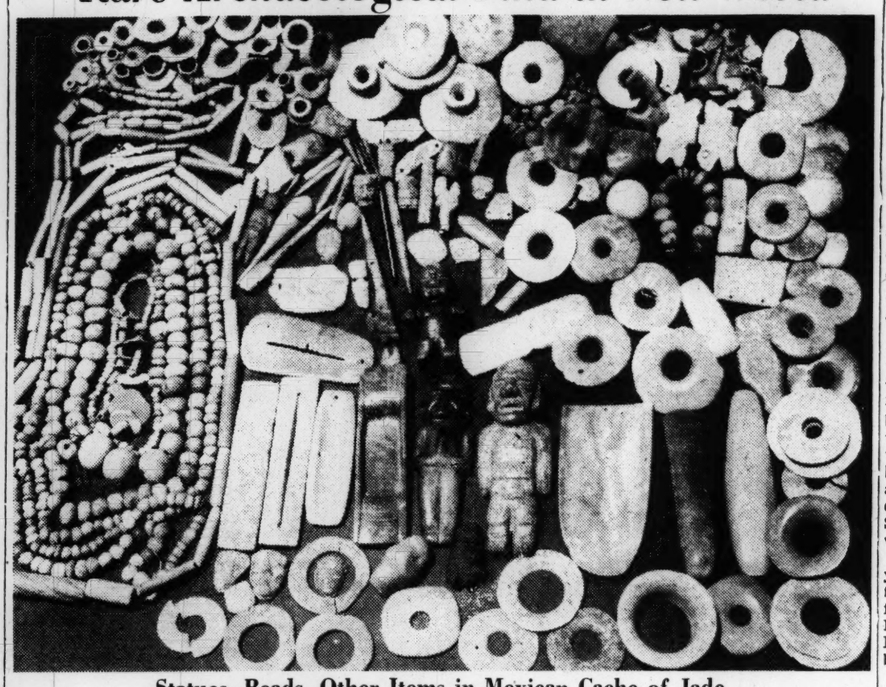
All this while, one seemed to be dealing with names in a beautiful catalogue, indirectly only with the actual volumes and drawings which the names represented. In an interval between stirring bids, one glances almost by chance at the dais where attendants placed and removed perfunctorily the treasures offered for sale, but these seemed so distant and unobtainable that one could only imagine the mellow bindings, the gilt tooling, the exquisite shadings of the Blake water colors. These actual treasures seemed only the dim imaginings of which one read in a fairy tale. And still the patient attendants lifted them tenderly off and on and into their little glass case.

Clipper's 31 Fares Sets A Westward Record

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Flying nonstop from Trinidad because of inclement weather at Bermuda, the Atlantic Clipper came in today with 31 passengers, a record for a westward crossing.

The Pan American Airways ship left Lisbon Tuesday and made the hop from Trinidad in 16 hours, 50 minutes. The previous record passenger load from Lisbon was 28, carried about a year ago.

Rare Archaeological Find in New World



Statues, Beads, Other Items in Mexican Cache of Jade

What is believed to be the largest cache of jade ever found in the Americas has been uncovered in southeastern Mexico by an expedition of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Geographic Society. The cache includes some objects the use of which the explorers did not know. Age of the objects has not yet been determined.

Mound in Southeastern Mexico Yields Big Cache of Jade Objects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—A cache of more than 700 jade objects, probably the largest discovery of the sort ever made in the Americas, has been excavated in southeastern Mexico by a joint archaeological expedition of the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

Announcement of the discovery, which Matthew W. Stirling, expedition leader, described as the "most spectacular" in three seasons of Mexican explorations, was made just before the expedition broke camp to return to the United States.

The jade, which is a greenish gem mineral of sodium and aluminum, was found in a mound near the village of Paso del Bote, about 40 miles south of the port of Vera Cruz in Vera Cruz State. Mr. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, wrote Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, that the jade objects included a number of human figures, pendants, axes, heads, large tubular and spherical beads, and articles whose use he did not know.

The Geographic-Smithsonian expedition has been seeking clues to the origins of the ancient Indian civilizations of Middle America. In its first season it unearthed a colossal stone head and a monument carved with Maya Indian symbols which scientists declare represent the earliest recorded date found so far in the Western Hemisphere. By one correlation that date is equivalent to Nov. 4, 291 B. C., and by another, Nov. 4, 31 B. C.

In the second season the expedition discovered, among other monuments, five more colossal heads sculptured in stone. Each weighed 15 tons or more. They were uncovered near the village of La Venta in the State of Tabasco, about 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The first season's work was done at Tres Zapotes, Vera Cruz, 90 miles to the west.

Language, Song Link Of Canada to Past To Be Strengthened

OTTAWA (CP)—Modern Canada's link with the language and music of her past will be strengthened, according to Dr. Marius Barbeau, Canadian National Museum Ethnologist.

The only existing link with old Indian languages and with songs and music lost within the past 40 years is represented by about 8,000 wax recordings housed in the National Museum, and collected in various parts of Canada since 1910.

These old-fashioned recordings can be used only a limited number of times but Dr. Barbeau said arrangements are being made with the United States Library of Congress to have the Canadian reproductions transferred to lasting records by a new recording process.

Aerial Survey Of Australian Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The State Government has approved plans for an aerial survey of 1,500 square miles of the richest agricultural land in the north of the State. The investigation will be made by the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as a means of combatting soil erosion. When the photography is completed, soil surveyors will begin operations.

Speed Coach Train On the Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—First high-speed, streamlined, luxury coach trains ever operated between New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sunday, April 27. Named "The Jeffersonian," these new trains will provide daily west and eastbound service in completely air-conditioned equipment of the most modern type.

Substantially duplicating the fastest schedules now in effect, "The Jeffersonian's" run between Philadelphia and St. Louis will be made in 18¾ hours each way, with the New York time 20¼ hours. Departure from New York will be at 5:55 p. m. and North Philadelphia at 7:19 p. m, with arrrival in St. Louis at 1:10 p. m. Returning, the new coach flyer will leave St. Louis at 12:30 p. m., reaching Philadelphia at 8:17 a. m., and New York at 9:45 a. m.

Red Orator Silenced By School Chorus

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17 (AP)—A fun-loving group of high school boys, led by an alert little "red-head," broke up a Communist meeting in a downtown park last night by singing "God Bless America" to drown out the oratory.

Every time Fred Bassett Blair, head of the Communist Party in Wisconsin, warmed to his subject—a demand for liberation of the imprisoned Earl Browder—Red led his pals in song.

"Why don't you guys go some place else and sing?" Mr. Blair asked.

"You believe in free speech; so do we," Red countered.

Mr. Blair departed.

Makers of Tin Cans To Save On the Metal

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 17

Tin can manufacturers have informed defense officials that 5,000 to 7,500 tons of the metal could be saved annually by reducing the amount used in coating containers.

Consumption of tin in 1939 totaled 70,000 tons. Tin cans are made of various metal alloys coated with tin and the Office of Production Management had asked the manufacturers if they could reduce the amount of tin in the coating by 17 per cent.

Los Angeles' Housing Contour Alters as New Venture Enters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sprawled, village-like, over 450 square miles, this city has long been noted for its vast expanses of single-family residences in every income bracket, each with a yard, a flower garden, perhaps even a vegetable patch and a family fruit orchard. Here is a phenomenon at which the eastern city-dweller marvels and sometimes finds difficult to understand.

Recent months, however, have brought to Los Angeles a new kind of housing development, as great a surprise and novelty to Southern Californians as this city's garden-home life has always been to visitors from other metropolitan areas. It is the large scale public and private rental trend, providing housing for hundreds of families in carefully planned, artistically landscaped communities, on large tracts of acreage.

Latest of these is a $3,500,000 large-scale rental project named Thousand Gardens, which is in the first stages of construction on a tract of 105 acres on the northerly slope of Baldwin Hills.

This is a private enterprise, the second largest ever insured by the large-scale division of the Federal Housing Administration under strictly private ownership, according to Shirley E. Meserve, President of Thousand Gardens, Inc., the company which has undertaken the task of providing homes for 627 families in the 97 one-story and two-story dwellings that will comprise the community.

Three years of intensive research and study of similar enterprises throughout the United States by a group of nationally known architects have already gone into the project, and fully a year will be required to complete construction.

Architects for the project are Reginald D. Johnson and the firm of Wilson, Merrill & Alexander, with Clarence S. Stine of New York as consulting architect. The Baruch Corporation of Los Angeles is handling the entire contruction, including excavating, underground utilities, street work and landscaping.

In connection with the development, an entire business community will be developed along 1,100 feet of La Brea Avenue, in front of the residential portion.

Ranging from three and one-half rooms to six rooms, each family unit will have a view of a landscaped park, buildings will be 100 feet apart, and every family will have a separate entrance and private patio. Some of the dwellings will have fireplaces.

No streets will traverse the community, but will be along its edges only, although garages will be placed conveniently for every unit and there will be guest parking for nearly 1,000 cars.

No-Liquor Club Wins San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO—The no-liquor-serving collegiate club recently celebrated its fifth anniversary as one of the most unusual organizations in America.

The club was organized in March, 1937, after two State College students told Dr. James M. Bell, Director of City Social Welfare, that San Diego needed a place where college students could have the kind of dances they really wanted.

Weekly dances have been held in the American Legion Hall, Balboa Park. Dancing is restricted to members only. To become a member requires little financial backing but one must be under 26, and must be either a student, or recent graduate, and a member must be "a gentleman or lady in conduct."

No liquor is permitted, and if alcohol is detected on anyone's breath, he is asked to leave.

Students manage the entire club, including playing in the orchestra and taking part in floor shows.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its campanion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday.

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., Service at 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79 mc (25.4m). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73 mc (25.6m), 7.15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays 15:35m (19.8m) 11.79m (25.4m), 3.30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.4m).

Third Sundays, monthly, 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lectures on Christian Science

Monday, April 21, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Tuesday noon, May 13, 11:15 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.13mc (19.8m), 17.75mc (16.9m), WRUL and WRUW.

Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and on and after May 3, add two hours additional for British Summer Time.

U. S. Diners' Tips $200,000,000 in 1940

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 17

The National Restaurant Association reports that American diners left $200,000,000 under the plates and on the tables in tips last year.

Noting that many restaurants seek to discourage the practice, Miss Grace E. Smith, Association President, commented that "there's nothing restaurants can do about tipping. Guests feel that is a personal matter between them and the waitress."

Fiesta Famed For Richness Of Pageantry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Fingers and needles fly as costumes are fashioned; hammers pound as floats take shape; decorators busy themselves with flags and bunting and artificial flowers, and hundreds of children and adults rehearse pageantry for another Fiesta de San Jacinto.

For fiesta time—April 21 to 26—is nearly here again. Soon King Antonio XXIII will step from the royal craft—he is coming by river boat this year for the first time—to begin his festive reign of a week. A week in which floral beauty, chivalry, patriotism, music, art, solemn ceremonies, fun, and commercialism will be mingled by San Antonians and thousands of visitors.

Significance is attached to this year's fiesta because it marks the fiftieth anniversary of its leading feature—the famous Battle of Flowers, or Battle of Flowers Parade, as the expanded event has become.

In 1891, a President of the United States visited San Antonio for the first time. President Benjamin Harrison reached San Antonio on April 20 of that year. A flower festival had been arranged for April 21, which in Texas is San Jacinto Day because it is the anniversary of the Texans' victory on the battlefield of San Jacinto, in 1836, in their fight for freedom from Mexico.

Battle of Flowers Parade

The festival was advanced to the 20th in recognition of the President's visit. In the festival young women in carriages pelted one another with flowers. Out of this event grew an annual "battle of flowers," usually held in front of the Alamo, also the scene of a celebrated battle in the 1836 conflict.

An element of mystery annually heightens fiesta interest. None knows—or is supposed to know—the real-life identity of King Antonio until he makes his official "arrival." Nor does the general public know what favored debutante has been chosen for fiesta queen until the night of her royal highness' coronation, which this year is scheduled for Thursday, April 24.

The fiesta opens on a note of impressive solemnity. The initial public event will be the annual pilgrimage to the Alamo, "shrine of Texas freedom," at sunset on the 21st. Marching afoot, without music, thousands of school children and representatives of civic and patriotic groups will pass silently in front of the State-owned former mission-fortress and place floral wreaths—real flowers this time—in memory of martyrs of the Alamo.

A few minutes later the "king" will put in his appearance at a San Antonio River landing, incidentally ushering in a program of pageantry that will serve to dedicate the City's extensive river beautification project, part of which was opened to the public for the first time during last year's fiesta.

Royal Court Scenes

Following a military troop review at Fort Sam Houston on Tuesday, the 22nd, the fiesta's first parade will take place on Wednesday afternoon—a trades display procession reflecting the community's commercial and industrial interests. That night, the childern's fiesta fete, a dancing fantasy, will provide entertainment.

A band tournament, oratorical contest, and acrobatic riding exhibition are among Thursday's events to precede the queen's coronation that night. Out-of-town bands here for the tournament competition always supplement local organizations in providing fiesta music.

The queen's coronation brings the fiesta to its social climax. Lavishly staged in the municipal auditorium, royal court scenes are depicted with princesses and duchesses, all in bejeweled gowns, attending as representatives of the local community and other leading Texas cities. A fanfare introduces the leading figures in the spectacle, which is enhanced by the appearance of dancing and singing artists. This year's outstanding guest artist will be Gladys Swarthout, noted

Each year the queen's court has a different theme and the title of the one for 1941—the Court of Legends—suggests its subject. The motif is carried out also in floats in which the queen and members of her court ride the following day in the Battle of Flowers parade.

Canada Takes Over Cargo Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's merchant shipbuilding program has been placed in the hands of a Government-owned company known as Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, announced recently. Head of the new company will be H. R. MacMillan, one of the most capable "dollar-a-year" men now in Government service, and, until his present appointment, Chairman of the Wartime Requirements Board.

The new company will direct the production of cargo vessels, orders for 20 of which have already been placed with Canadian yards. The ships ordered total about 200,000 tons, and each ship will cost about $1,500,000. The immediate task of the new company will be to speed production of these ships and to place further orders by increasing the capacity of existing yards. "The Government is going to build every ship in Canada that it is possible to build, using reasonable business judgment," Mr. Howe told the House of Commons on April 2.

General Classified

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated catalogue Free on request

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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SUBLET furnished until October 1st, 2-room and kitchenette apartment; linen, piano; $60; refined. 47 East 61st St., N. Y. C.

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WHITE MAN, married or unmarried, cook for 15 to 20 people at boys' boarding school; occasional general work; $50.00 and keep, $80.00 if wife works. E. C. WILLCOX, Leesburg, Va.

WHITE MAN, married or unmarried, to do farm work, clean stable and care for riding horses; good rider; $50.00 and keep; $80.00 if wife works. E. C. WILLCOX, Leesburg, Va.

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First Class Workmen, high wages. L. J. Van Ham, Vernard W. Van Ham, 58 Thayer Street, Boston. Hancock 6087.

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WOULD some young woman care to assist housework in Connecticut, one hour from New York? Own room and bath, two in family; experience not necessary; modest salary. Box K-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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OWNER desires to rent, furnished or unfurnished, his quaint old stone farmhouse with all modern conveniences; oil heat, electric refrigeration, etc.; located 13 miles from Baltimore in picturesque rolling country; accommodations for 3 cars; unusual opportunity for a Christian Scientists, artist, writer or student; moderate rental. Box 400, 401 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

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PRACTITIONER desires light office N. Y. C. three full days; central location. Write Box B-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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IDEAL time to visit Cape Cod; quiet, cheerful, heated rooms. RUTH B. HOLLOWAY, 300 Sea St., Hyannis, Mass. Select clientele.

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QUIET secluded home for those needing rest and study; good meals; $3.00 daily. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. BAldwin 2705.

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STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (58th), New York.

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BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr. CHelsea 2-6855.

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A home of 7 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, automatic heating, garage, servant's quarters, newly decorated, river privileges. Low rent on 2-year lease. 231 River Road, Grandview-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt. $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

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Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Washington Christian Science church, preferably resident of District of Columbia. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COLLEGE girl, tennis, swimming, waitress experience, desires to serve where needed at camp. 209 New York Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

CULTURED WOMAN of mature judgment, seasoned experience, desires secretarial position where accuracy, adaptability, responsibility are required; finest references. Apt. 11-G, 463 West 23rd Street, N. Y. C.

IS THERE a motherless home needing efficient, economical home keeper, with talent for creating happiness? Desire companionship for son of twelve; prefer country near good schools; just compensation expected; references exchanged. MRS. A. A. ALLEN, 21 Dale Place, Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER RENTALS

SUMMER PROPERTY—Four-room furnished apartment; fifth room if wanted; all conveniences; wonderful view Ipswich Bay; swimming, boating; also seven-room house for sale. Tel. Ken. 8595. Box E-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WATERFRONT modern cottage; sandy beach; 4 chambers, sleeping porch; near Christian Science Church. MRS. GERTRUDE HAYDEN, 27 Albion St., Newton Centre, Mass. Las. 8566.

SUMMER RENTALS WANTED

WANTED—Semi-secluded summer bungalow; bathing; preferably Connecticut, 60-70 miles N. Y. City; modest rental. Vieth, 370 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced PORTABLE AGENTS 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-7113 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Window Dressing Our Specialty!

No limit to the variety—airy freshness, beauty, colors and ideas we have for dressing windows! Come in and see our summer curtains.

HOWLAND'S

BEHRENS' MARKET 192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

For Sunday Night Suppers. For Chowder, Soups, Cocktails.

PIONEER RAZOR CLAMS

READ'S

Annual Sale of ROSE BUSHES 3 for $1.00; 35c each REGULARLY 49c EACH

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dry Cleaners

of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing

New England Carpet Cleaning Co. 169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

PICKWICK THEATRE GREENWICH 3760 LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI in Person Conducting All American Youth Orchestra THURS. EVE., MAY 15TH ALL SEATS RESERVED $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 Plus 10% Federal Tax

Old Greenwich Service Station At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943 TIRES—GASOLINE LUBRICATION

Craig Electrical Co.

Radios and Electrical Appliances

Smith Building 289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

ROUND HILL FARMS

Grade A Jersey, Guernsey Milk TEL. 188

LAWN MOWERS

Great American, 17 in., 19 in., 21 in. $19.00—$20.00—$22.00 Pennalit, 17 in., $20.00 Pennmaid 16 in., $9.00

Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RENT SELL REPAIR All Makes of Typewriters Standard and Portable

National Typewriter Co. 247 ASYLUM STREET

"Who Was This Nazarene?" by DR. ALBERT F. GILMORE $2.75

WITKOWER'S 77-79 ASYLUM STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Rockwell's Retail Store
35 MAPLE STREET
Special This Month
94-Piece English Dinner Sets
Apple Blossom Pattern.....$40.00
Garden Bouquet.....$50.00
Open 10-12 and 1-5 daily

SPORT COATS
for Young Men
$10.95
Patterns or Plains
Besse Boynton Store

COLUMBIA BICYCLES
$29.95 and up
Special Golf Feature
Bobby Jones Irons $3.95
ALLING RUBBER CO.
At the Tower

MIDDLETOWN

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Get to know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING COLR
Let us assist you at
HOUSE CLEANING TIME
CALL US—364
Branch Office: 96 W. Main St., 388 Main St.
Plant: 415 W. Main Street

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

SHARTENBERG'S
the Fashion Center for YOU

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

SPORT CLOTHES *for Spring*
Sport Coats, Slacks, Jackets, Sweaters and Shirts. Everything a man needs for a Glorious Spring Out Doors.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Stamford's Finest
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our 40th Anniversary Sale
started Wednesday April 16th
It's an opportunity for you to buy merchandise at prices that will save you a generous amount over what you would regularly pay.
Good Service Always

For that Sunday Best Look, Shop at Sugenheimer's for your
New Spring Wardrobe
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Headquarters for
Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Perry will "ZORIC" clean your coats, suits, and dresses so that they will look like new.
Phone 3-3161 for any
PERRY SERVICE

SAXE AND FLOTO
Florists
41 W. Main St. Phone 3-1112
Beautiful Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for Mother's Day

See our new spring
GIRLS' COATS
Attractively styled in fitted and loose models—of all materials.
Sizes 3 to 16—$5.98 to $16.50
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

Now—Ready for Spring!
CUSTOM BUILT SLIP COVERS
Cut to fit on your set. Any three pieces covered with one of our high-grade slipcover fabrics..... $36.00
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Rug Cleaning
When you send your finest rugs to Killip you are assured of safe cleaning methods and superior workmanship. Yet you pay only $3.00 for a 9x12 Domestic. Slightly higher for Orientals.
Try this superior rug cleaning service
Get the Killip Quality Laundering Cleaning
For Service . . . Call 5-3311

"No order too small or too large"
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

WHITNEY'S
is Albany's Center for
Carole King Frocks and Jean Harper Coats
MISSES-JUNIOR SHOP ON SECOND FLOOR

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

WE'RE MOVING
Watch for our new location
Save on quality furniture during our
REMOVAL SALE
L. J. HOVER
76 State Street Phone 4-8113

ROBERT MONEY
Decorator
Painting and Paperhanging
Pl. 3-0165 457 State Street

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

COLOR STYLE CHART
may be borrowed at either
Sherwin-Williams Store
314 Central Ave. or 480 Broadway

Let us have a chance to serve you well with
COAL, COKE or FUEL OIL
John T. D. Blackburn Inc.
Foot of Colonie St. Call 4-9111

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 Lark Street
Luncheon and Dinner
• Closed Sundays and Holidays •

AUBURN

MERTON L. BENTLEY
MUTUAL INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE
"Mutualize and Economize"
61 Genesee Street Tel. 3144

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
HOUSE PAINTS
Cover More *Last Longer*
WORDEN'S
59 Genesee St., Tel. 3631

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

SPRING PLANTING . .
Try our Endwell Lawn Seed Mixture. Makes a real Velvety Lawn. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure, W. B. Cow Manure, Sacco, Vigoro, Bone Meal, Driconure, Peat Moss. All above Fertilizers make a Fine Spring Covering.
Lawn Roller Rented by the day.
Conklin-Sullivan Co.
111 Washington Street
PHONE 4-5211

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

THANK YOU—
It seems to us an appropriate time to express our appreciation to you for the splendid response to our efforts to have for you the things you wanted at Easter. We hope to be deserving of your continued patronage during the year.
at McLEAN'S

New Spring Footwear
for Boys and Girls of all ages
The best of quality, moderately priced
Specially fitted by X-Ray
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Tel. Oakwood 9696
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1479 TUCKAHOE

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3259

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
3 STORES
• 3130 MAIN AT CUSTER
• 40 HIGH NEAR MAIN
• 152 ELMWOOD Near NORTH
PHONE GArfield 0078

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
Famous Reading Anthracite
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

Sullivan's
For Complete Selections of Smart Women's Wear and Accessories.
"Showing the Unusual, as Usual"

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Complete Line of Building Materials
43 E. Court St. Cortland | Phone Homer or Cortland 52 | Grove St. Homer

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BURTON INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

WALLPAPER
PAINTS
GLASS
Prices are lowest at
CARLSON'S
#23 So. Main St. Phone 3830

Protect Your FURS
and Woolens in our Frigid Storage Vault
Store Now—Pay in the Fall
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial
Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 848
Hornell, N. Y.

ITHACA

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Bronz Plate
Aluminum, Glass or Brass
Many low priced gifts
$1.00 to $5.00
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

It's a Beauty!
1941 FRIGIDAIRE
at
Rothschild's

Cocomalt
Delicious chocolate-flavored food-drink.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

HOME FURNISHINGS WEEK
APRIL 21—26th
Watch Daily Papers for Specials!
Bigelow's Jamestown N. Y.

After-Easter Savings
Spring Fashions
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
Men's Wear—Clothing
Adam and Dobbs Hats
2866 Delaware Ave., Phone De 4224

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 Delaware Ave.

Spring House-Cleaning Needs supplied at
M. DUSEL'S
Hardware Paints | House Furnishings Plumbing
Electrical Supplies
3147 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 9633

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue RI. 2064

LARCHMONT

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
CALL LARCHMONT 429
SALES—SERVICE
Broadloom Carpets, Oriental Rugs
138 BOSTON POST ROAD

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Long Island

BALDWIN

BE CHIC this Spring
Shop at
Priscilla Prim
60 North Grand Avenue, Near Lorenz
Baldwin, L. I.
RUTH HUSE BALDWIN 1080

GRAND FISH MARKET
MORSE & KLOIBER
FISH MARKET
THEY'RE ALWAYS FRESH!
Wholesale and Retail Phone Baldwin 5908
90 SO. GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, L. I.

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Spring Showing
Nationally Advertised Brands
⅓ to ½ of Original Prices
Our Prices $3.95 to $5.95

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
H. M. VOEHL CO.
2135 MOTT AVENUE
Phone: Far Rockaway 7-2425—7-2726

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

TEL. CEDARHURST 6040
Able Careful Modern Efficient
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
Repairing • Weaving • Storing
571 CHESTNUT ST. CEDARHURST, L. I.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-9
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS, VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

Super SHELL
SUPER SHELL
and the
New Golden Shell MOTOR OIL
Expert Repairing—Washing
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

Dane & Murphy
FIREPROOF STORAGE
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Housefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-53 AUSTIN ST. BO. 8-1608

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2792

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD | 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NU BLUE SUNOCO
RED ARROW SERVICE STATION
BLUE SUNOCO OIL AND GASOLINE
UNEXCELLED AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS AND SERVICE—MOTORS—BATTERIES—BRAKES—RADIATORS
Sunrise Highway (At the Rock)
Madison Avenue Phone Free. 6854

FREEPORT—Merrick

RAHN'S
For Birthdays and Parties
ORDER OUR
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
Soda—Candy—Ice Cream
53 Merrick Ave. Ph. Free. 4816

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

WILLARD'S
You can find here things for the kitchen and dining room and practical gifts at popular prices.
We invite you to come in and browse around
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Great Neck 1680
HARRIETTE LIGETY
— Corsetiere —
Properly fitted Girdles, All-in-ones, Brassieres
No Alteration Charges
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

BREWER & CO.
FURRIERS
Certified Cold Storage
Valuation over $100—2%
Valuation up to $100—Min. charge $3
117 MAIN STREET

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK | 2 STORES | Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Something New
at the Empire Sportswear
THE AUTOMATIC MARKED-DOWN BASEMENT
First and foremost, you will be able to get genuine bargains here at all times. Merchandise not sold quickly will be automatically marked down.
EMPIRE SPORTSWEAR
275 FULTON AVENUE

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 891 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

SHELLEY'S
BAKE SHOP
82-11 Roosevelt Ave.

NEWTOWN 9-8721 6702 6703
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8419

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
THE WORLD MOVES
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327. 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

QUEENS
Retail Furriers
BILL SIOTKAS
SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

Ada Fennell — Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Clara Pfaff — Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

LYNBROOK

Dresses That Look Ahead
Lighter colors that catch the eye for spring and fit right into summer wardrobes, too. $3.95 to $7.95
Adelaide's
Atlantic Ave. at Sunrise Highway

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149

Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 223 St. Phone Ho 5-8161

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Spring and Summer
Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED — Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars — Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153. 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Walk-Over
CABANA 1941 Cabana
Blue or Black
Other Walk-Overs from $6.95 up
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEYS
$8.95 115-15 Jamaica Ave.

YOUR RUGS
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored
by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Avenue Cleve. 3-8756
Established 20 Years Virginia 9-5274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636
Tel. Vir. 9-8360

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Schiavelli's
Beauty Shop
All the Better Known Makes of
PERMANENT WAVING
Perfumes and Cosmetics
80-25 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-5700

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The RUG STORE
Headquarters for "ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM" and BROADLOOM CARPETS
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLF, Prop., 274 MERRICK RD.

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	O	D	I	N			T	A	R	T	S	
O	V	I	D			M		S	O	U	P	
M	E	N			H	A	S		A	R	E	
E	R	N			A	R	I	A	D	N	E	
O		E	D	W	A	R	D				D	
	O	R	A					I	M	P		
A			T	W	E	N	T	Y			E	
D	E	L	A	I	N	E			R	E	D	
A	S	A		N	O	T			T	A	G	
M	A	N	E		S		E	L	S	A		
S	U	D	R	A			C	H	E	E	R	

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
9 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS

Wellbrock's Confectionery
Homemade Ice Cream and Candy
188-11 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Laurel-ton 8-7462

ENTENMANN'S
BAKE SHOP
Fine Bread
Cake and Pastries
188-25 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Laurel-ton 8-8899

JOSEPH J. RIPAK
All Forms of INSURANCE
Information Courteously Given
120-04 196 St. St. Albans Phone Laurelton 8-4909

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

Hamblen's
Dairy Products, Nuts, Evaporated Fruits, Candies
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Oakwood 6266 113 Fourth Avenue

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Distinctive Furniture Reasonably Priced
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655. 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE-ROOF *BEFORE* APRIL SHOWERS!
NOW is the time to re-shingle your leaky roof! Johns-Manville Asbestos shingles can be applied right over your old roof: they do not require re-painting; are fire-resistant; will never wear out! FHA budget terms as low as $2.50 per week. Let us send approved J-M contractor to estimate cost of your roof—no obligation, of course!
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

Plymouth Shops
SPORTSWEAR LINGERIE ACCESSORIES
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.
(next Schrafft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
LENOX
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ALL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Up-to-Date Gas Station
458 NORTH AVE. HAM. 5050

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
• DRESSES • LINGERIE
• SPORTSWEAR • GLOVES
• HOSIERY
525 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687. 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NU-SWIFT
CARPET CLEANERS CORP.
1555 60th St., Brooklyn
Serving Brooklyn, Forest Hills, L. I. City, and Lower Manhattan
TEL. WINDSOR 6-0654

BUNNY SHERMAN
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

POUGHKEEPSIE

Visit
LUCKEY'S
HOMEPLANNERS' SHOP
Now completely refurnished and redecorated.
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

E. V. GRANT
Painting and Decorating
Wall Papers, Paints, Linoleums
Estimates Cheerfully Given
317 Main Street Phone 615

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Visit **FLEMING'S** *for*
SPORT SUITS
COATS, SWEATERS
Sizes to 42
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

SPRING brings an abundance of **CHOICE FLOWERS.** You will find a wide selection of them in our shop.
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

ROCHESTER

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone — MAIN 6520

Pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE Esso SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

RYE

Lowest Prices
quoted for beautifying your drive and walk with
BLUE STONE
GEORGE F. GORMAN
87 Purchase St.

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

ERIE MOTOR SALES
130 ERIE BOULEVARD

ROSES . . . SHRUBS . . .
FRUIT TREES
A variety of flowering shrubs and sturdy fruit trees
GARDEN HOSE, TOOLS
VIGORO . . . LAWN SEED
SHELDON & HALL 254 State St.

MAXWELL RUG CLEANERS
"The only modern plant between New York City and Rochester."
Phone 6-5700
DAVID V. MAXWELL, Owner

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

Léon
Exclusive—Yes
Expensive—No
LADIES' Hairdresser
625 State St. Parking Lot Tel. 4-2831

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina

FLAGG STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
Fireproof
Moving--Packing--Shipping--Storage
519 Erie Boulevard East Tel. 2-1828
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc.

TROY

ANDERSON'S
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
WALL PAPER
18 4TH ST. TROY, N. Y.
TROY 2259
CHARLES H. HOAG, Prop.

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 407 Fulton Street
Tel. Troy 590

Magnifying Glasses
of the highest grade in all styles
CHARLES H. LIMERICK
Established 1899
286 RIVER STREET, TROY N. Y.
Troy 2431

Miss Jane M. Bennett
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theatre

UTICA

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St. Utica N Y Ph 4-0320

Style Moderate Price Qualtiy
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints
IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

The Fashion Nook is the place to look
for those very versatile "little dresses" that lend the spice of variety to the limited wardrobe.
3.98 to 7.98
Empsall's

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued.)

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

THIBAUT WALLPAPER
White Plains Showroom
OPENING—on Monday, March 10th—the finest showroom in the County, where the complete line of Thibaut Wallpapers—and Benjamin Moore Paints—will be available to Westchester residents.
The name of WALLAUER has stood for many years for the highest quality and the best service in our city. Now, we present a greater service than ever before. Every Thibaut Wallpaper, from the inexpensive little chintz patterns, to the handmade period designs will be on display here. Avoid New York rush and traffic. Easy parking, courteous service—and added to this is offered the will to accommodate our neighbors as favored clients.
C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
20 Martine Avenue, White Plains

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
Samuel Hustis W. P. 2565

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a copy of the famous PAINT AND COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
135 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 3420

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

TEL. DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS W. P. 260
Full line of toiletries and those many things you've grown accustomed to buying in the drug store.
MAIN, COR. MAMARONECK AVE.

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10101

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

• STORAGE
• CLEANING
• REPAIRING
"Work done by Experts"
THE RUG MART
171 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 100
Opposite Altman's

MOVING . . . .
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

KELVINATOR
Large 6¾ Cu. Ft. Size
$119.75
Look at the Beauty—Extras—Price
Get More—Pay $3 Month
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Brighten Your Home with
SLIP COVERS—DRAPERIES
All the Newest Patterns
M. Dee & Son's
45 Warburton Ave., Next to Manor House
Established 1877 Tel. YON. 2530

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
C-2
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or . . months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Hungary has released a series of four semi-postal stamps to assist in raising funds for the Nicholas Horthy National Air Fund of Hungary. This organization aims through country-wide drives and private contributions to secure civilian and army aircraft and funds needed for pilot training.

The four stamps first went on sale March 4, 1941 and will be in use until June 30, 1941. They will be sold only in sets of four stamps.

Hungary's new series of semi-postals.

The 6-filler plus 6-filler stamp in green color shows the winged head of a pilot. The 10f. plus 10f., violet-red, shows a Hungarian Boy Scout holding a model airplane. The 20f. plus 20f., orange red, shows a glider in flight. The 32f. plus 32f., greenish blue, shows a flight of three airplanes. On each of the four stamps is the winged two-fold cross, an old Hungarian coronation symbol and insignia of the Fund.

Mexico's new Special Delivery.

Stamps From Other Countries

Dominican Republic—The 10c. special delivery stamp with "Expresso" at the top has appeared in light green color instead of the red-brown color used formerly.

France—Word comes from Paris that the large size Pétain stamp is to be replaced by stamps of smaller format bearing the Marshal's portrait. Madagascar will soon have a new airmail series of nine values.

Liberia—A set of stamps is reported in preparation for issuance next December on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the American Colonization Society which did so much to colonize the country. The celebration is scheduled to take place not only in Liberia but also in Washington, D. C.

Mexico — The Special Delivery Stamp picturing the Indian Archer has been issued in a 20c. value, in orange color.

India—A 1-anna, 3-pies stamp, olive-brown, has been issued for use on half-weight foreign letters. The design bears the portrait of King George VI against a white background.

United States

The Post Office Department has announced the itinerary of the Post Office Department's Philatelic Truck for the month of May, 1941 as follows:

On May 1st the truck will appear in New Albany, Miss., from 9 to 12 and in Tupelo, Miss., from 2 until 5 p. m. The following day it will be at Columbus; on May 3rd and 5th at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; May 6, 7, and 8th at Birmingham; then stopping one day each at Anniston, Sylacauga, Montgomery and Greenville, Ala. On May 14th it will spend the morning at Evergreen and the afternoon at Brewton, Ala. May 15 the truck will be at Pensacola, Florida, the following day at Mobile, Alabama, then one day stops at Biloxi, and Gulfport, Miss., on May 17th and 19th respectively. The truck will spend from May 20th to the 22nd in New Orleans and the 23rd in Baton Rogue. From there it will travel through Natchez, Vicksburg, and Jackson, Miss., Tallulah and Monroe, La., winding up at Shreveport, La., on May 31st.

Effective Speaking

With vocal machinery thoroughly lubricated the glib salesman bombards with a fusillade of words at the rate of two hundred a minute and finally leaves the disgruntled prospect prostrated.

Approved talking today requires self-restraint, adaptability, directness and reasonable brevity. Simplicity and sincerity, characteristic of all great art, are particularly desirable in modern salesmanship.

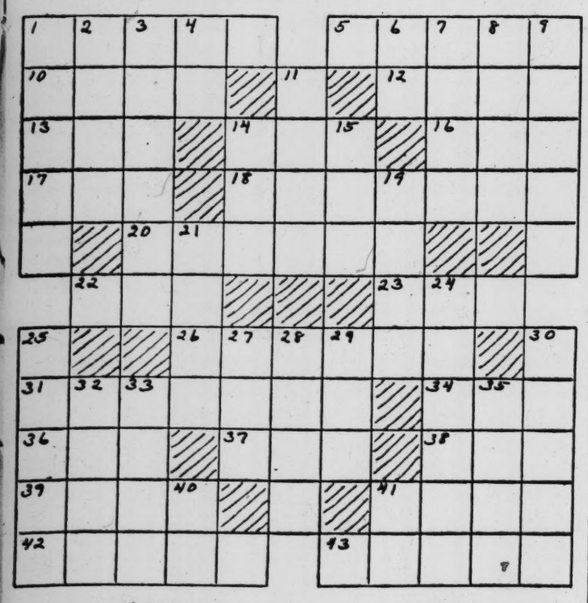
Many a possible sale has been lost through talkativeness and over-persuasiveness. Every salesman should cultivate the valuable habit of being concise. And here are some special admonitions:

1. DON'T mumble.
2. DON'T exaggerate.
3. DON'T digress.
4. DON'T antagonize.
5. DON'T over-gesticulate.
6. DON'T argue.
7. DON'T shout.
8. DON'T dogmatize.
9. DON'T insist.
10. DON'T grope for words.
11. DON'T flatter.
12. DON'T be long-winded.

—Grenville Kleiser

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was a famous French sculptor?
5—Queen of Hearts made what on summer's day?
10—Who was a Roman poet?
12—Thin puree is what?
13—What are the pieces used in chess?
14—Possesses.
16—Exist.
17—Sea eagle is what?
18—Who gave Theseus clew of thread to guide him out of labyrinth?
20—What was first name of Gibbon, English historian?
22—What was a money of account introduced into England by Danish invaders?
23—Mischievous child is called what?
26—A score is a group of how many?
31—What is an American variety of merino sheep?
34—Robin's breast is of what color?
36—What was first name of Grey, American botanist?
37—Negative.
38—What game is played by children?
39—What is long hair on neck of a horse, lion, etc.?
41—What is first name of actress married to Charles Laughton?
42—What is lowest of the four great Hindu castes?
43—Hurra is what?

Down

1—What is a kind of man's slipper?
2—Again.
3—What is principal meal of the day?
4—Pocatello is in what State (abbr.)?
6—What Roman weight was divided into 12 ounces?
7—What is a place where one may ride?
8—To move circularly.
9—Who is clownish servant of Valentine in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
11—What name was claimed by Naomi?
14—What is a hawthorn berry?
15—What is a masculine title of respect?
19—Entrance to a mine is what?
21—What is plural of "datum"?
24—Ancients considered what plant sacred to Venus?
25—What name did Maude Kiskadden choose for her stage name?
27—To gain.
28—What Biblical character is said to have lived 905 years?
29—Anything woven in meshes is what?
30—What was first name of Wallace, English novelist?
32—Who sold birthright for pottage?
33—Debark.
35—Comfort.
40—What suffix forms comparative degree adjectives?
41—What is an exclamation of inquiry?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Possibly a Refugee

Robert Donat is telling this story: Two girls pushed past him to get on a tram.

"'Ere, Gert," exclaimed one of them, "d'you know 'oo that chap was you was pushing against just now? That was the Count of Monte Cristo!"

"That's nuffin'," replied Gert. "We 'ave all sorts 'ere nowadays!" —Answers.

Please, No!

"I read there's to be a shortage of fruit this year."

"Yeah? Well, I hope they won't get to singing about it like they did when we had that shortage of bananas a few years ago!"

Wants It Proved

Mose was in trouble again, and the sheriff asked him if he were guilty or not guilty.

"Guilty, suh, I think," replied Mose, "but I'd better be tried to make sure of it."

It's a Fact

Household Hint: "Ink can be more easily removed from white tablecloths before it is spilled than after."—Whitewright Sun.

Where Would You Find—

1. The easternmost land of the continental United States?
2. The first battle of the Revolutionary War?
3. Fort McIntosh?
4. The country where kangaroos are protected by law?
5. Humboldt Bay?
6. Corfu?
7. The "Shakespeare Country"?
8. The Tirso Dam?
9. The Seanad Eireann?
10. The Rice Bowl?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: A local householder will try again this spring, though it is 35 years since he picked a wallpaper that pleased the paper hanger.

Milwaukee Journal: In the department of military attire the sad case comes to light of a drafted movie doorman who was demoted to private in the army.

Detroit News: It is estimated that the American supply of coal still in the ground is good for another 600 years—or 1,000, allowing for strikes.

Portland Oregonian: A northwestern farmer reports finding seven dollars under the cushion of a used sedan he bought for five. Conscience money, we have no doubt.

Daily Quotation

IN mortals there is a care for trifles which proceeds from love and conscience and is most holy; and a care for trifles which comes from idleness and frivolity and is most base.—RUSKIN

Kaibab—White-Tailed Squirrel

He carries his own camouflage

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He's unique—this little sharp-eyed Kaibab Squirrel with tufted ears and bushy white tail. His home is in the great Kaibab Forest which covers the uplifted plateau north of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, in northern Arizona.

To visit his squirrel neighbors in other forests he would have to descend from 8,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation and walk miles across hot deserts, or climb down the precipitous walls of the Grand Canyon, and swim the Colorado River to get to the other side.

In having tufted ears he resembles Tree Squirrels of northern Europe and Asia. But the white tail is unique—as well as very useful. If he happens to eye a hawk flying overhead while out on the snow in wintertime he calmly flips his white tail over his head and is perfectly camouflaged.

The Kaibab (pronounced Ki'-bab, which is an Indian word meaning "mountain lying down," given to the plateau) Squirrel does not hibernate but may be inactive during cold weather. The call note is a bark or squeal not unlike that of the Eastern Gray Squirrel in eastern United States.

So You Know Contemporary Americans?

1. Can you name three American-born opera singers engaged at the Metropolitan?
2. Who is Alexander Hamilton Rice?
3. What prominent automobile manufacturer chartered a boat and conducted a peace-advocating party to Europe in 1915?
4. Which of the following Americans is not a composer: George M. Cohan, Jerome Kern, Edgar Guest?
5. When did Rear Admiral Byrd make his first expedition into the antarctic?
6. Is Elmer Rice a writer, a movie director, an athlete, or a statesman?
7. Who is Ray Lyman Wilbur?
8. Was William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, born in Sweden, Denmark, Germany, or Holland?

Answers

1. Lawrence Tibbett, Richard Crooks, Grace Moore, Gladys Swarthout, John Charles Thomas. 2. Famous geographer who has explored vast regions of South America. 3. Henry Ford. 4. Edgar Guest. 5. 1928-30. 6. Writer. 7. Ex-Secretary of the Interior and President of Stanford University. 8. Denmark.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why gasoline trucks have chains dragging on the ground?

The chain serves to ground the truck electrically and drain off any static electricity that may accumulate. Static electricity results from friction between dissimilar substances. Considerable static electricity may be built up from the movement of the truck in the air and the sloshing of the gasoline in the tank and in the filling and emptying processes. If not grounded, the static electricity might cause a dangerous spark.

If Princeton University always was known by that name?

Princeton originally was chartered in Elizabethtown in 1746. At that time it was known as the College of New Jersey. The College moved to Princeton in 1756, but it was not until 40 years later that the corporate title was changed to Princeton University.

Who introduced finger bowls into the United States?

It is said that Thomas Jefferson introduced finger bowls into this country, along with other customs he had observed in Europe.

How the candlefish got its name?

The Oolachan or candlefish is dried and used as a candle or lamp by Alaskan Indians. The fish attains a length of from 12 to 15 inches, and has a very oily flesh. After it is dried, a piece of rush pith or a strip of inner bark from a cypress tree is drawn through it for a wick.

Where Edward Everett Hale got the plot for his story, "The Man Without a Country"?

It has been said that Scott's "Life of Napoleon" provided the plot idea. Hale was struck by the thought that if, instead of being sent to St. Helena, Napoleon had been confined on first one British man-o'-war and then another, England would have been less criticized, and the French would not have had an island to turn into a shrine. Vivid details which added so much color to the story were obtained from Navy records and from the trial of Aaron Burr.

Vocations

"She Grows Corn"

Looking out over uncultivated portions of her husband's farm, a northern California woman, one day a few years ago, was seized with an idea which has proved successful and remunerative—she would plant red corn to sell to gift shops. Her first crop of fancy red ears of corn was easily disposed of to a wholesale house in San Francisco, and today she has a waiting list of gift and art shops eager to buy whatever left-over ears she may have. Twined with raffia, they make a popular patio or indoor decoration.—E. M. W., Stanford University, Calif.

A Verse for Today . . .

Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.—GAL. 5:1.

Daily Anecdote

Truthful Advertising

Alfred E. W. Mason, the author, was on a train leaving Boston, when a newsboy approached him with an armful of books. He promptly offered Mr. Mason a copy of his own novel, "The Turnstile."

"I've read it," quietly replied the author, shaking his head.

"Oh, you have!" exclaimed the boy as a couple of passengers leaned forward to listen. "How did you like it?"

"Pretty well," said Mr. Mason. Then, thinking of the tedious hours spent in revisions of the manuscript and proofreading, he added impressively, "I read it five times."

"Five times," exclaimed the boy, and the two passengers promptly purchased copies, as the enterprising bookseller moved on through the car, saying, "'The Turnstile'—just out; one man read it five times. Only a few copies left!"

Ingenious Chauncey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbors

Toronto

In Canada, the Dominion Government is rehabilitating some of its western drought area farmers in the Province of Ontario. A Saskatchewan farmer, a recent arrival, made arrangements to obtain a farm, and was about to return to his western home for his family, stock, and equipment when he became incapacitated and was confined to a hospital.

When news of his difficulties reached his western neighbors, they promptly made arrangements to have his stock and equipment sent to Ontario. When it was shipped, a neighbor accompanied the stock to care for it on the journey. The farmer's family, composed of his wife and their young children, arrived just about the same time as his stock. The farmer was as yet unable to help them.

However, his plight came to the attention of his new Ontario neighbors, and almost the whole community turned out to make short work of moving the stock, implements, household goods, etc., to the new home. The farm and farmhouse was put in shape, and a considerable acreage of land plowed.

"I am profoundly thankful," said Ontario's new citizen. "I feel Ontario has given me my chance, and it is a fine thing to know that my new neighbors in the East, no less than my old ones in the West, are such fine people."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

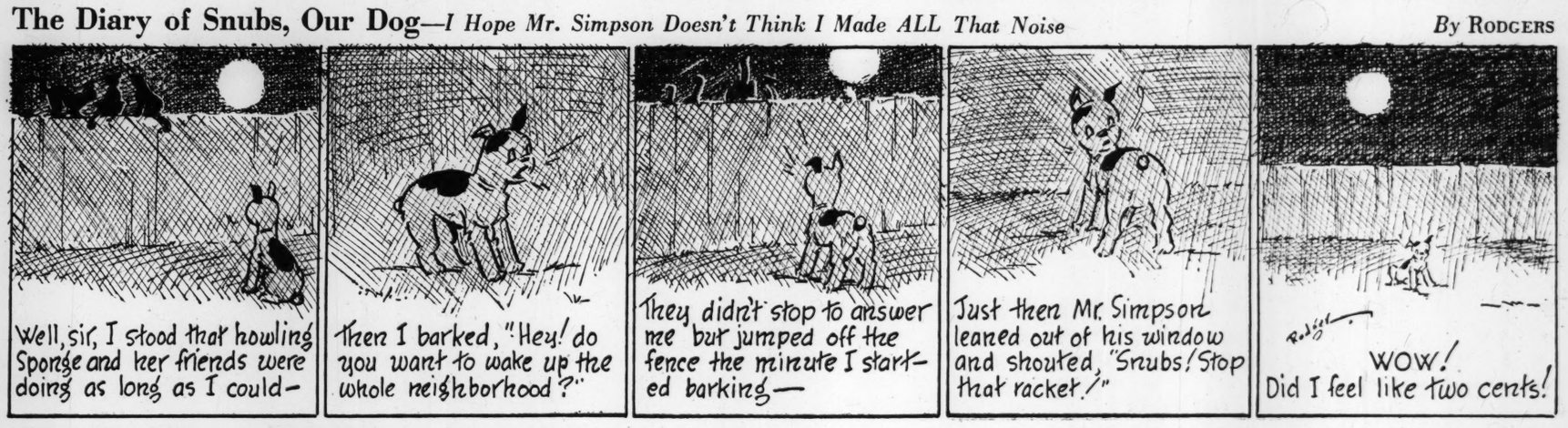
1. West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Maine.
2. Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775.
3. A U. S. Army fort one mile from Laredo, Texas.
4. Australia, because of the great demand for their leather
5. It is on the coast of northern California.
6. A Greek island of the Ionian Group.
7. It is about 80 miles from London, in Warwickshire.
8. A huge power dam on the island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean; 197 feet high, it was completed in 1923.
9. The Senate of Eire.
10. The rice-growing section in southwestern Louisiana; this State leads in the production of rice.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dictated Terms*

By LE PELLEY

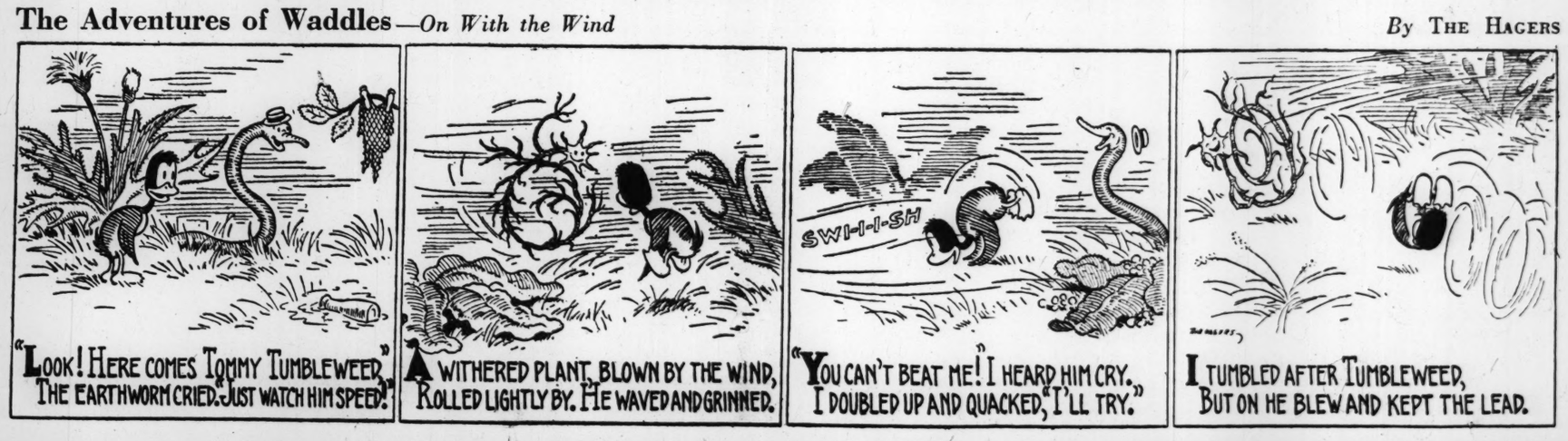
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Hope Mr. Simpson Doesn't Think I Made ALL That Noise*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*On With the Wind*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Invest Your Overtime"—I

Several million persons in the United States today are getting more money than they have received before in the last ten years. Some of them are workers in the enormously stimulated defense industries. Some are beneficiaries merely of the general improvement in business.

For most of these people there is very little problem about what to do with the extra money. A dozen places for it appear; a host of wants exist or quickly rise. In many cases there are debts to be paid, incurred during long periods of unemployment. In other homes a new chair, bed, stove, radio, or automobile would be welcome. With some of those wants satisfied, a taste for silk shirts, expensive perfume, and night-club entertainment could soon be cultivated.

Do Americans want their prosperity to take that turn—when the world is locked in war and their own safety depends on the energy, even the grimness, of their productive efforts?

No. Certainly, at least, they should not. Clearly it is of great importance to the United States as a Government, and ultimately to every individual in the Nation, that people should devote through taxes or savings all the money they can spare, and probably more than they think they can spare, to the defense of freedom.

The Government has the defense effort to finance. The largest possible portion of it should be paid for currently by taxation. But beyond that, it will be necessary to finance billions of dollars of it by borrowing.

In two subsequent editorials under this title we intend to discuss details of this situation. In essence, it is tremendously to the interest of the Nation to carry out this financing in a way that will avoid to the greatest possible degree any tendency to cause inflation or a sharp rise in costs of living which would be injurious to everybody.

To this end, the Treasury Department is preparing to launch on May 1 a new issue of United States Savings Bonds, modeled on those which have been available for the last few years but broadened in range from a 10-cent postal savings stamp through denominations of $25, $50, and $100 up to a maximum of $10,000.

This is only one of several possible forms of investment among which it is wise for the individual to select the one or ones most suited to his situation. But it is one to be seriously considered.

One yardstick of saving which suggests itself is the amount of overtime current in the defense industries. This work, mostly paid for at time-and-a-half, represents "velvet" to machinists, construction workers, and others whose trades seem subject to up-and-down employment or earnings. To them may be commended a slogan, "Invest Your Overtime."

For others the sentiment may require a certain adaptation. Perhaps there has been an increase in salary or wage rates, or there are extra commissions, or maybe only a full-time week instead of part time. In any event, the worker—and actually all are workers of some sort—will do well to find some convenient measure of a proportion of income to be put aside in savings that will be more than welcome if the end of war brings upheavals and changes from military demands to peacetime occupations. He and his family will be glad then to have the added security or opportunity which savings bring.

Morning in the Park

Early risers who hurry to New York's Central Park witness a regular cycle of early morning activity as the day begins—duplicated probably in every park throughout the country. First there are the 7 o'clock birds—the twittering sparrows, melodiously articulate pigeons, busy robins, singing bluebirds, and chattering grackles. Bird-lovers over-run the terrain with notebooks and binoculars. Although trees are still leafless and grass brown with only a faint underlying glow of green, the rocks and lawns are all washed with pale morning gold.

Now the dog-lovers give their urban pets a run in the city's most famous patch of green. The wild animals at the zoo are viewable by 8 o'clock, and the keeper more friendly and conversational.

Now students begin to pour across the park clutching notebooks and shouting. The sun grows brighter. Since all parks should logically belong to children and babies, even if Barrie had not so dedicated Kensington Gardens, the real owners of the park soon appear: Nursemaids with baby carriages take official possession of the benches, and a spring morning in Central Park has been properly ushered in.

Amusing the Japanese

Tokyo newspapers have discovered an American "Spring drive." They are not referring to the launching of the North Carolina, seizure of the Axis ships, or plans for Greenland bases. It is the drive of American labor that amazes and amuses the Japanese editors. For instance, Mainichi says: "Who would want to conquer the democracies? They won't work more than forty hours a week for anybody."

People who work from sixty to one hundred hours a week and for $3 to $10 naturally find the forty-hour week and a Spring drive of strikes a bit strange. Recalling that when the "war emergency" came to Japan in 1937 strikes immediately declined, only increases their puzzlement at the funny ways of Americans. The Japan Times & Advertiser takes a more serious view: "These disturbances disclose a great weakness at the core of economic life in America."

Now Americans will not trade labor conditions with Japan. A strong case can be made for high wages as enhancing living standards, purchasing power and business activity. While there is unemployment much can be said for a short work-week. And the strong position of American labor should strengthen the Nation's economic and political life. Yet strikes in defense industries just don't make sense. It isn't necessary to look at them from 6,000 miles away to see that. But Tokyo's views may sharpen American determination to stop providing amusement for members of the Triple Axis.

Desert vs. Blitzkrieg

Some of the same factors that contributed to the retreat of the British in Libya are now evidently "throwing sand in the gear-box" of the Nazi advance. The sand is literal as well as figurative. It plays havoc with the mechanism of tanks. And as the British were strung out too far to hold their positions with the numbers available to them, as they were disadvantaged by the supply problem, so the Nazis are now extended to the point where attenuation of their striking power seems inevitable.

In addition to the usual difficulties of desert warfare—the exhaustion of troops not adequately trained for fighting in the treacherous desert climate, the lack of water and food (some German captives were reported to have said they had not had food for two days)—the Nazis are now beginning to know how their Italian predecessors felt fighting with their backs to the British Navy.

The sinking of an Italian convoy by British units interrupted at sea a supply line which still has a thousand miles to go after it connects with land at Tripoli. The British fleet has been shelling the Nazi lines along the Libyan coast. The British appear to have superiority in the air, not by reason of numerical strength but because the Nazis again in this department reportedly lack supplies and spare parts.

So the last day or two has brought somewhat brighter news from the African front. False hopes should be avoided, however. London has received reports from Cairo that indicate flagging morale or sheer physical inability to obey orders in the Nazi forces. But dispatches from the British capital warn against over-optimism.

Likewise public opinion throughout the democratic world should be alert to fend off the discouragement that would assail it when reverses are reported from its battle fronts. For as the ups and downs of desert weather can make inroads in the power of armies, so violent ups and downs of emotion on the home front only tend to wear down the will to action.

The Nazi news agency reports that Greeks at Salonika welcomed the incoming Nazi forces, bringing bread and floral offerings to the invaders. Perhaps the Nazis have forgotten that old warning against Greeks bearing gifts.

Out of regard for other inmates, prisoners who snore have been moved to a separate cell-block, in an American prison. Unconstitutional, as cruel and unusual punishment, eh?

Coming in on the middle of some of the late evening radio singers' programs, one can't always tell whether it's a contralto or a tenor. But it often turns out to be neither.

The Bookshelf

Man's "Rendezvous With Right"

Anyone who has read articles by R. H. Markham, anyone who has heard him talk, will know clearly and reassuringly what to expect from his new book, THE WAVE OF THE PAST (University of North Carolina Press. $1). For Mr. Markham's readers are aware of the depth of his understanding and the warmth of his sympathy for the many and diverse peoples he has known. An American well acquainted with his own country, Mr. Markham has lived for twenty odd years in Europe where he was until lately Southeastern European correspondent for this newspaper. He has lived among the people of Rumania, he knows the peasants of Croatia, his feet are familiar with the streets of Vienna. When Mr. Markham presents these places, these people, he is not merely presuming or deducing facts. He knows. He has shared the problems and the life of which he writes.

His book, "The Wave of the Past," may seem outwardly slight. But its inner significance is tremendous. Within its few pages, the author pleads the case for enlightenment and human progress; he pleads it movingly and passionately. He is concerned to trace the advances (which he convinces us are innumerable) that men have made since the Jews cried out in agony, some 3,000 years ago, because their nation was being ground between the mighty millstones of Babylon and Egypt. Mr. Markham shows how the Jews consistently refused to give up their faith in a power for good, refused to "call evil good and good evil."

* * *

Moreover, he proves that, all down the years, other peoples have been manifesting these same qualities of moral courage. He calls attention to democracy's "story of innovations" manifested in such brave achievements as have been made, for example, in Austria and in Greece and in a number of other countries in the march toward freedom and light. Is it of no import, he inquires, that in the liberal 1920's the long-subjugated masses of Poland began to find release, that Spain had a Parliament, that Germany became a Republic, that Sweden introduced universal adult suffrage? Has the world been moving forward or has it not? About fifteen years ago, he finds, man came nearest to keeping his "rendezvous with right." "Then the wave of the future reached its high-water mark, and the sign it left upon the shores of all the nations was: free men voluntarily helping one another. That is the future's seal. By that you may know it."

How different this from the recently current interpretation of the wave of the future—that mistaken idea that, out of totalitarianism, is evolving something irresistible, something better than the ideals of democracy have brought to the world. Mr. Markham indicates inescapably that the tendencies inherent in totalitarianism, slavery, ignorance, hatred, darkness, are of the past. About them there is nothing new, nothing forward-looking. Communism, Fascism, Naziism are of the past; they are as old as the ages. Democracy, however imperfectly attained in our own time, is of the future because it reaches out toward greater freedom and self-respect, toward richer lives and more generous cooperations among peoples. These things an awakened people are demanding vigorously today, and all countries are being compelled to heed these demands and to comply with them on a plane very imperfectly envisioned as yet.

* * *

Nothing, Mr. Markham reiterates, for which Naziism stands today is new. On the contrary, slavery in its multitudinous forms is ancient. Whereas, "common people have made progress. Let that be shouted from the housetops. Let proud flags snap that message in all the breezes of the world. Let all the weary and heavy-laden be reminded that through the centuries men and women have moved forward to a better life. That procession in all the lands among all the peoples has been a movement toward more freedom, more personal worth, more Christian love, toward the emancipation of Demos, toward democracy. That is the wave of the future and there is no other. . . . Everything else is old."

Thus, powerfully, does Mr. Markham clarify the tremendous issue of today. So does he entrench us more firmly in our conviction as to the things that matter, the first things which must come first. And for so cogently setting all this down, in so small a compass and so rich a context, Mr. Markham has earned our gratitude. M. W.

Good Seamanship Called For

Spring *Does* Come to the South

"It is lovely now on the Mississippi Gulf Coast with the first days of spring upon us," I wrote not long ago to a friend in Massachusetts—whereupon she expressed surprise that we had a change of season down here in the land where it is ever green, and, to the uninitiated eye, summer seems eternal.

But, yes, spring does come to the Southland.

One glimpses it in the sudden flare of the redbud or camphor tree through the long gray Spanish moss of the swamp, where palmettos appear to raise themselves and point in surprise.

Spring lightly, tenderly brushes a field of mustard, and, lo, the pale yellow sheen like that of forsythia appears, as far as the eye can see and farther.

Suddenly now our azaleas chorus into bloom, the delicate pink a symphony with the deeper watermelon shade of the others down the dreaming street.

A whole family of redbirds feeds at the tray at our kitchen window; one morning we counted nine! There is a new note of triumph and of vigor and of hope in the song of the mocking bird, and again our matutinal slumbers are interthreaded with the scolding of the jays.

* * *

Now troops of pear trees, tall, slender, beruffled with white, tiptoe across the gently rolling hills, like an army of ballet dancers in some mammoth outdoor spectacle.

Now does the cherry spread her roseate charms with promise of the fruit to come; and no cabin, however lowly and tumbledown, but has its peach tree turning to beauty all the weather-washed gray of the scene, the blossoms fragile as the afterglow of spring's own sunset.

Now is the willow soft with pale green foliage, and the tomato plants, well sheltered by the toolshed, satisfyingly sprouting; while the blackberry blossoms, like starflowers, look up at the peas that have reached the tops of the poles and poked their tendrils over.

Now is the weather fickle as a March wind's fancy, with the early mornings cold and fresh as an icy pool and mid-morning finding us peeling our jackets.

Kites seem to tug at small boys running across the pasture lot. Baby carriages appear on the street as if by magic, and great grocery bags in them appear to sprout infants behind their brown-paper bulges, like so many flowers, all pinkness and newness and wonder.

The wool is long and thick and tawny on the sheep that graze all day in the deep green of the winter oats somebody planted down by Bayou Chico; and the cattle repose mildly all along the roadside as though it were night and highly proper for them to tuck their toes up under them.

Grandad puts a spray of pink Japanese quince in his lapel; Grandma beams at the lemon yellow of the budding winter jessamine, and Sister nurses with alternate pride and caution the sturdy, budding gardenia plant she has reared from sticking the stems of her Christmas corsage in the earth, or waters the avocado she grew from that enormous seed.

* * *

There is a deal of hammering in the back, where the boys, with a sudden spurt of energy, are making themselves "bachelor quarters." After a bit they quit to work on their boats and talk learnedly of barnacles and lanyards and outrigging.

Long-leaf pine finds itself skinned and the aluminum cups attached, for turpentine-distilling time is at hand for the South. Seagulls, wheeling high above white sands, flapping in a strong circle between the river and the Gulf, seem to know something is abroad, and to be crying the word of it. The chinaberry tree spreads its roundness against the pink glow that now is the Pascagoula River, as the sunset, caught in the "singing waters," runs around the town, down to the beach itself, where the road goes from nowhere to nowhere, and the driftwood piles up to the seawall, and the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico spread endlessly before you.

From the water that curls around the town, to the moon that comes up rosy now, to rise to buttercup gold, our whole world seems to know that spring is in the air. Our grass is turned to Easter flowers, and all our yard, with its mist of yellow daffodils, like great inverted unbelievable golden bells, seems akin to moon, and sun, and stars, and all the webbed artistry of spring.

Spring come to the South? Why, bless you. This is where Spring prevues her fashions.

R. J. S.

The Wide Horizon

South America's Harbors

By Sydney A. Clark

The spotlight of the headlines was recently flashed on several South-American harbors when some Latin governments followed Washington's lead in taking control of Italian and German ships to prevent sabotage and possible obstruction of the channels. Americans began asking themselves, "What harbors have our Latin neighbors? Are they good? Are they a source of future danger to us?"

So far as South America is concerned, I can give something of a personal report, for I have seen almost all of that continent's important harbors within the last eighteen months. It may come as a surprise, perhaps even as good news, to those who think of Western Hemisphere harbors in terms of possible danger to ourselves, to learn that the neighbor continent is amazingly deficient in really good harbors, whether for the refuge of friend or foe.

One might assume that on a coastline some 14,000 miles in length, not counting irregularities and indentations, there would be hundreds of first-rate havens, but this is far from true. On the entire Pacific coast there is not one fine harbor north of Puerto Montt, which is in southern Chile, 4,000 miles below Panama as the condor flies. This potentially important port is as far south of the equator as New York is north. It is 600 miles below Valparaiso.

* * *

This seems so incredible that a little documentation may be in order. On a recent trip I halted at an even dozen of Latin-Pacific ports in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile. At only three did the ship moor at modern docks, these being Buenaventura (Colombia), Callao (for Lima, Peru), and Valparaiso (Chile). Elsewhere we rolled at anchor on the open Pacific swell. In going ashore we watched our chance to jump from the steamer's ladder to a small launch. The subsequent landing from the launch upon *terra firma* was even more precarious. At several ports, such as Salaverry and Mollendo, we were hoisted by a derrick from the wildly tossing boat to the wharf. This was rare fun for the venturesome, but timid ladies would often give up the shore trips altogether rather than go through this supposed ordeal. Even the three harbors with docks for large steamers are little sheltered, with the exception of Buenaventura which lies on a muddy estuary.

"But Valparaiso must have a good harbor," someone will say. "It is one of the world's most famous ports."

No, this "Vale of Paradise" is anything but sheltered. The exposure of its lovely crescent bay to the fierce "northers" is baneful and pathetic. Vast sums have been spent to make a safe inner harbor of limited area, but the outer harbor is at the mercy of Boreas, though this name is hardly apt since the north wind blows with a hot breath straight down from the equator. Even today you may see in a conspicuous part of the harbor what appears to be an enormous raft. Actually it is the bottom of a floating drydock which overturned with a 6,000-ton steamer on May 22, 1940. The steamer is still fastened into the drydock but its masts and funnels now point down to Davy Jones's locker and it cannot be righted without prohibitive expense.

South America's Caribbean ports average not much better than its Pacific ports, though Barranquilla, in Colombia, has lately spent millions of pesos to channel the mouth of the Magdalena River, making it available to large steamers. La Guaira, port of Venezuela's capital Caracas, has virtually no harbor at all but only an open roadstead.

* * *

Atlantic ports, obviously the handiest to Teuton aggressors, are mostly of indifferent quality. Buenos Aires spends millions annually in port improvements and in dredging the muddy La Plata River, but on a recent visit I noticed that my ship, of only medium draft, was followed in and out of port for a hundred miles by a powerful Argentine tug. I inquired about this and was told that the craft was escorting us for the purpose of pulling us free in case we should get stuck on a mud bank! The largest ships, I learned, never attempt to ascend the estuary at all, but anchor off the resort of Mar del Plata, several hours from the Argentine capital.

In all South America only Brazil has first-rate ports and plenty of them. The harbor of Rio de Janeiro is, of course, the finest in the world, bar none. This being the case, Americans may be thankful that Brazil is their great and good friend. I refer to the *people* of Brazil. Governments of any of these countries may conceivably trim their sails to catch favorable political winds, but I know from much going to and fro in South America's largest country that its people (barring a portion of the Italians and Germans in the south) are honest, open, enthusiastic friends of the United States.

Shall Everybody Sacrifice?

[The *Coatesville* (Pa.) *Record* published the following letter and vouched for its authenticity as having been written to the President of the United States by a man in a Government position.]

Dear Mr. President: I listened to you the other night when you told us that in order to protect democracy we must all make sacrifices, and I believed every word of it. Most of my friends believed it, too, but a lot of . . . boys in the army . . . are asking questions.

My son is making a sacrifice. He had a job that paid $50 per week and he is now getting $21 per month as a selective service soldier. I and all members of my family are making a sacrifice too, because this son contributed a large part of his wages to help support his younger brothers and sisters. My own income is not nearly as great as was his, so you can see that all of us are making a sacrifice. All of us do this gladly. . . .

The chap who now has my son's old job is joining with a group which demands a wage boost of 25 per cent. If they got it, the wage increase would be about double what my son is getting in the army. But he was satisfied. He worked for a corporation and believed he was being treated fairly. I recently read the annual report of this same corporation and discovered that if employees last year had received 25 per cent more in wages, there wouldn't have been anything for the stockholders. Is it your idea that the corporation stockholders, soldiers and their families shall make all the sacrifice? Is that chap who got my son's job making the kind of sacrifice you are talking about?

And another thing about which the fathers and mothers are talking is the system now in effect which seems to promote the idea that if a man does not wish to join a union he can starve to death. I believe that a man has a right to belong to a union if he so desires, and I am willing to fight to defend that right. But I also believe that a man has a right to stay out of a union if that be his wish, and that the Government should defend that right. . . .

When C. I. O. and A. F. of L. members will not handle material made by each other; when both organizations refuse to handle material made by non-union labor, is the Government promoting democracy by letting them get away with it? If we have a democracy, why are not men free to work without interference by other men? . . .

The boys in the army are wondering whether it might not be a good idea for them to refuse to sleep in a union-made tent, carry a union-made gun or fire union-made ammunition. Would they be protected by you in the same way you are protecting men who won't handle any non-union materials?

I don't believe you know these things, Mr. President, and it is because I think you should know them that I am addressing this public letter to you. If I have the wrong idea, and these other people who believe as I do have the wrong idea, won't you set us straight? If we happen to be right, won't you do something to straighten out the mess?

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